The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4616. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Bill Regulating the Election of Senators.

The Viva Voce Vote Substituted for the Ballot.

Debate in the House on the Senate Telegraph Bill.

The Bill Finally Passed by a Vote of 72 to 61.

Defeat of the Bill to Re-annex the City of Alexandria.

A Proposition to Abolish the Office of Minister-Resident at Lisbon.

Bill Passed to Establish Agricultural Colleges in the Southern States.

The House Non-Concurs in the Amendment to Appoint an Assistant Secretary of State.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11.

THE UNION CAUCUS.

A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held at the Capitol to-night, and was organized by calling Representative BANKS to the chair. There was a large attendance of the members of the House, and but comparatively few Senators. Among the first things done was to enjoin secrecy regarding their proceedings, but notwithstanding this, it has transpired that there was a full and free interchange of views as to the questions pending before Congress, and the interests of the party generally, the remarks all tending to the conclusion that they could not now fix the time of adjournment. It was finally concluded to appoint a Committee of Senators and Representatives to review the entire ground, and recommend what measures should be passed by Congress; in other words, some systematic course of action preliminary to agreeing upon a time of adjournment. Their report is to be made at another meeting.

It is understood that no definite conclusion about adjournment was reached. The desire being to ascertain the amount of business yet to be transacted, it appears that there is an immense amount of business in hands of Committees undisposed and of an imperative character. The proposition to adjourn to November appears to meet with favorable consideration. The caucus did not adjourn until after 11 o'clock, and then with the understanding that it would meet again on call. Most of the time was spent in speech-making.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Senator elect PATTERSON and Representatives elect COOPER, CAMPBELL, LEFTWICH, TAYLOR and THOMAS, have issued an address to the people of Tennessee urging them to send delegates to the National Union Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A rumor prevails late to-night that Postmaster-General DENNISON has resigned his office, but nobody can be found to give authority for the report. The assertion is positively made by some parties that he had not done so up to 4 o'clock to-day. The only thing certain is the rumor causes widespread comment, and finds believers as well as doubters.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE.

The Rousseau-Grinnell matter was not reached today, the House being occupied with the Fuller-Dawson contested election case, which was not concluded. Certain newspapers deal very unjustly with Gen. ROUSSEAU in imputing to him an attempt to assassinate Mr. GRINNELL in their recent encounter. It is said that he had procured the attendance of three friends armed with revolvers. There is not a syllable of proof that Gen. ROUSSEAU knew that anybody present was armed, or that he ever asked any one to be present. He did mention his intention to chastise Mr. GRINNELL to Maj. PENNEBAKER, but to no one else, and no other person knew *nothing* of his intention. The other two persons who had arms, Col. GRIGSBY and Maj. MCGREW, were present by accident, and had no connection whatever with the affray. Gen. ROUSSEAU himself was not armed, nor did he dream that any one else was. Justice to him demands that he should not be misrepresented in this particular.

DEATH OF SENATOR LANE.

Senator POMEROY and Representative CLARKE, of Kansas, each has received a telegram from Leavenworth, announcing that Gen. LANE died to-day.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill will be presented to the President to-morrow for his signature.

THE REPORTED REVOLT IN CUBA.

The State Department has received no official advices whatever concerning the reported insurrection in the Island of Cuba.

THE MISSION TO THE HAGUE.

It is understood that Gen. SICKLES will accept the mission to the Hague.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President has had the amendatory Freedmen's Bureau Bill before him for five days.

THE MINISTER AT LISBON.

In the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, which came from the Appropriation Committee today, with the Senate amendments, was another amendment put on in that Committee and agreed to by the House, abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Lisbon, Portugal. If agreed to in Conference Committee, this will send home Mr. JAS. E. HARVEY, present Minister there.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC WORKS.

In answer to a resolution, a comunication from the President was submitted to the Senate to-day, covering a statement of the expenditures for public works since 1860 for navy-yards, custom-houses, coast-houses, forts, arsenals, river and harbor improvements. The total amount thus expended is $28,464,438. Of this sum $1,358,864 was for the Capitol extension, and $488,459 for the new dome. The following shows the amount expended in each State or Territory:

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
Maine	$1,716,441	Louisiana	$294,255
New-Hampshire	1,267,683	Missouri	40,794
Vermont	15,675	Kentucky	731
Connecticut	14,778	Tennessee	15,490
Rhode Island	106,864	Ohio	136,740
New-York	3,778,738	Indiana	160,229
New-Jersey	732,046	Illinois	152,859
Pennsylvania	580,257	Michigan	69,354
Delaware	263,600	Minnesota	7,000
Maryland	656,322	Wisconsin	93,183
Dist. of Columbia	6,336,975	Iowa	122,220
Virginia	1,258,867	Kansas	22,000
North Carolina	32,632	California	2,332,655
Georgia	7,079	Nebraska	5,000
South Carolina	294,508	New-Mexico	7,851
Florida	2,158,867	Washington	118,334
Alabama	32,055	Utah	3,254
Mississippi	371,600	Oregon & Washing'n	340,000
Texas	365,088	Colorado	51,323

The following amounts of public lands have been granted in the same period amounting to 15,235,959 acres, valued at $19,044,949:

	Acres.		Acres.
Illinois	7,619	Iowa	2,132,759
Missouri	194,955	Wisconsin	2,962,560
Michigan	1,135,680	Oregon	72,960
Arkansas	320	Minnesota	4,708,180
Alabama	476,918	Kansas	3,006,400
Louisiana	9,028	Nevada	625,600

In addition are the grants made for the Pacific Railroad and for agricultural colleges.

THE ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railroad Company to-day confirmed a contract with BODFISH, MILLS & Co., of New-York for building their road, The work will commence by the 20th instant, and is to be finished in one year. The Company reorganized by electing Gen. MCCALLUM, of Washington, President; R. W. LATHAM, of New-York, Vice-President; ROBT. TURNER, of New-York, Treasurer; and REUBEN JOHNSON, of Alexandria, Secretary.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill went to the Senate to-day, will be printed to-morrow, and the Finance Committee will get to work on it at once, hoping to bring it before the Senate for consideration on Saturday; that is, in case it is not postponed until next session, which may still be done.

THE CALIFORNIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The account of Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY, late United States and California Boundary Commissioner, has been adjusted by the Treasury Department and a balance declared due to Mr. MOWRY by the United States. There remains in the treasury unexpended of the appropriation $17,448 81, and after paying all the outstanding certified accounts of the Commissioner, there will remain a balance of several thousand dollars to revert to the General Treasury.

RELIEF FOR PORTLAND.

The sum of $206 was subscribed in the office of the Internal Revenue, on Saturday last, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Portland, and promptly forwarded through Senator FESSENDEN. The Mayor of that city gratefully acknowledged its receipt yesterday by telegraph to the Commissioner.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, July 11.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting, in response to a resolution, a statement of the amount of money expended on public buildings from 1860 to 1865.

A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill declaring the town of Whitehall, New-York, a port of delivery.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution authorizing the use of the Navy Department for certain plates of the exploring expedition under Commodore WILKES, which was passed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petition of the University of Missouri for compensation for damages sustained by the war, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. RAMSEY called up a bill to extend for three years the benefits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, which was passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A bill to incorporate the Mining and Manufacturing Company of the District of Columbia was passed.

THE REGULATION OF ELECTIONS.

Mr. CLARK called up the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the provision that the vote shall be *viva voce*. He said it was the custom to vote by ballot in nearly all the New-England States, and there might be some objection to the proposed change.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. FESSENDEN that the Committee on the Judiciary had carefully considered this matter, and had concluded that, as members of the Legislature act in a representative capacity, their constituents have a right to know how they will vote. A *viva voce* vote prevents deception.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to strike out the words "openly by a *viva voce* vote."

After a discussion by Messrs. WILLIAMS, ANTHONY, SUMNER, SAULSBURY and GUTHRIE, Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 6; nays, 28.

Mr. DAVIS spoke against the bill.

Mr. HOWE moved an amendment that if no person shall receive a majority on the first day, the two Houses shall meet in joint convention at 12 o'clock meridian on each succeeding day, and take at least one vote each day until a Senator shall be elected. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to strike out the provision that in the Joint Assembly a majority of all the members elected to both Houses shall be present and voting. This was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved its indefinite postponement. Which was disagreed to.

It was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Henderson, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle—11.

As amended and passed, the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in the place of such Senator so going out of office in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, the name of one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House, shall be entered on the journal of each House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that too shall be entered on the journal. At 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which the proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint Assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by the act, the joint Assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present, and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock each day during the session, and take at least one vote, until a Senator shall be elected.

SEC. 2. That whenever on the meeting of the Legislature of any State a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized, and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid, to certify his election under the seal of the State to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

ARIZONA AND MEXICO.

Mr. NESMITH submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate any information that they may have in reference to the seizure of property belonging to citizens of the United States residents of Arizona Territory, on the road from the Arizona line to the post of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, by armed bands of Mexicans, and if said bands were organized upon United States territory, and whether any information in reference to the alleged massacre of American citizens at Hermosillo, Mexico, by armed Mexicans.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the closing of the route from the Arizona line to the post of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, by the Liberal, or by the Imperial forces in Sonora, and into its effect upon the industrial enterprise of Arizona, and the cost of supplying the United States forces in that territory, and to report thereon, and if any practical remedy can be devised by which the route can be opened for transportation of bullion and supplies.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company or Corporation, organized under the laws of New-York, for the purpose and with the intent to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and other nations, and to construct, submerge and operate a cable or cables, to be submerged in the Atlantic Ocean, between the United States, Bermuda, Azores Islands and Portugal, and to receive, transmit and deliver any telegraph message or written communication, between Europe and America, be and are hereby vested with the rights and privileges to the exclusive use of the Atlantic Coast of the United States for the laying of their cable or cables, for a period of fifty years from the passage of this act.

A BANKRUPTCY SYSTEM.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, presented the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, with amendments. Among the amendments are the following: The appointment of Registers of Bankruptcy is given to the Judges of the District Courts instead of the Circuit Courts of the United States. Instead of five Commissioners to assist the Chief-Justice in framing general orders for specified purposes, any two Associate-Justices may render such assistance.

The exemption of such property as is exampled by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt is domiciled, is stricken out. Other provisions are verbal, as of minor importance. There is no essential change made in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. SUMNER asked if it was the intention of Mr. POLAND to call for the consideration of this bill at the present session.

Mr. POLAND said he could not tell with certainty what would be done in the matter. He knew no reason why the bill should not be considered before adjournment.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would be taken up very soon. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. GUTHRIE introduced a bill to revive and continue in force an act making grants of public lands to the State of Mississippi, for the building of certain railroads, approved Aug. 18, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. CONNESS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to, concurring in nearly all the Senate amendments.

The report was made some days since, but in consequence of some clerical errors the Conference Committee had to be reappointed.

THE REANNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

The bill pending yesterday, to repeal the act of July 9, 1846, retroceding the City and County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, was taken up. It re-annexes the territory named to the District of Columbia, and enforces the jurisdiction of Congress over it as it is now exercised over what at present constitutes the District.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. WADE and HOWARD spoke for the bill, and Messrs. JOHNSON, CLARK, SPALDING and WILLEY against it, it was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Edmunds, Harris, Howard, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilson—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Clark, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—17.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendment, and called for a Committee of Conference; so ordered.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

The Chair laid before the Senate an invitation to Senators to attend the closing exercises of the National Fair for the benefit of soldiers' and sailors' orphans.

The Senate, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE BILLS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, some of which were concurred and others non-concurred in. One was concurred in, with an amendment abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Portugal. The Senate amendment for the appointment of a second Assistant Secretary of State was not concurred in. The Consulate of Spezzia was, on motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, transferred from schedule B to schedule C—salary $1,500.

The Senate amendments, placing Barcelona, Hankon and Nantes in Schedule B, were concurred in.

A Committee of Conference was asked.

Mr. STEVENS, also, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

There were 135 amendments, most of them of an unimportant character. They were almost all concurred in.

Before disposing of all the amendments Mr. LOAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph, made a report, which was disagreed to.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a joint resolution recommending the organization and instruction of the militia by the several States, and providing for the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores, which was read twice and passed.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the National Currency Act, which was ordered to be printed and assigned for consideration on Friday next, after the morning hour.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL PASSED.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill, which passed that body June 29, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Mr. KASSON suggested an amendment, providing that no powers, grants or privileges contained in the bill shall be construed to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. ALLEY declined to have the amendment offered, on the ground that if the bill were sent back to the Senate at this late day of the session it would be equivalent to killing it.

Mr. KASSON supposed there was no danger of such a thing, and mentioned the fact that so late as yesterday a Senator said to him that the House should send over some real solid measures, instead of the fancy business in which it had been recently indulging. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE inquired whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (ALLEY) proposed to bring the bill to a vote without giving any opportunity to the House to discuss or amend it.

Mr. ALLEY replied that he intended bringing the bill to a vote without yielding the floor to the enemies of the bill to propose amendments which they know would certainly kill it; but he did not propose to deny the privilege to discuss the measure in good faith.

Mr. HALE said he most certainly wished to discuss it, and he was not in the habit of discussing questions otherwise than in good faith.

Mr. ALLEY opened the discussion. He said that all the telegraph companies of the country, or nearly all, were recently consolidated into one, which now represented a capital of $41,000,000. It was certainly the most gigantic monopoly in this country, if not in the world. It held in its hands nearly the whole telegraphic powers of the nation. The American people were substantially subject to the dictation of that company, and every one knew how much power the telegraph has for good or for evil. This bill was not to oppress that Company, but to protect the rights of the nation. Congress had a few years since granted privileges to the Pacific Telegraph Company, but that Company had not acted in good faith toward the Government. It was to charge but $3 a message from the Missouri River to the State line of California; and it was understood that a message of ten words was to be sent from Washington to San Francisco for $4, but the Company exacted $8 for a message of ten words, and refused to receive payment in the currency of the country. As to the Western Union Company, its capital stock in 1864 was $11,000,000, and was worth in the market 200 per cent.; but it had since been watered up to $22,000,000, and now its stock was selling at 53. Immense fortunes had been made by individuals connected with telegraph companies. This bill was designed to enable all telegraph companies that are or may be organized to build their lines over the military and postal roads of the United States and over the public domain.

Mr. FINCK, a member of the Post-office Committee, argued against the constitutionality of the bill, inasmuch as it allows private property to be used for public purposes, without making compensation to the owners.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill on two grounds. The first was that stated by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. FINCK,) the soundness of whose argument could not be controverted. The second was that, under this bill the Cuban Telegraph Company, for instance, and other foreign companies could enjoy its privileges, while their Governments refused equal privileges to American citizens. Any company might, under this law, extend a line beyond the marine league from the shore, which our jurisdiction covers, and there make a connection with a foreign company chartered by a foreign Government. He desired to have the bill amended in both these particulars.

Mr. ALLEY remarked that no one had dared to say a word against the merits of the bill, but every gentleman with whom he had conversed had been forced to admit that it was a bill of great merit, and that there ought to be a remedy for the evil complained of. So far as the constitutional question was concerned he had nothing to say, as he was not a lawyer; but eminent lawyers in Congress with whom he had conversed had said they believed the bill was perfectly constitutional. He had anticipated opposition to it. He understood that appliances were at work to defeat it. He understood what appliances were at work to defeat it. He understood that the manager of the great telegraph monopoly had been on the floor to-day soliciting the aid of members in opposition to this bill. He had no doubt that it might be improved in certain particulars, but he did not want to run the risk of sending the bill back to the Senate at this stage of the session.

Mr. KASSON declared that he had no difficulty about the constitutional question. The difficulty with him was a practical one. The bill did not reserve to the United States as it should the control of the telegraph rates, and there was nothing to prevent a perfect accord between the existing companies and those to be organized under this act in regard to establishing extravagant rates of fare. He agreed that the telegraph should be put in connection as far as possible with the Post-office Department. His object now was to fix the maximum rates which should be charged under the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed his willingness to do anything tending to break up or interfere with the present stupendous telegraph monopoly, which had become so oppressive to the people. These telegraph companies had been combining, confederating and consolidating until they had within their control almost every telegraph line in the country, and the people were now being taxed enormously for telegraph facilities. He desired to have the bill so amended that no company organized under it could dispose of its privileges to any other company.

Mr. ALLEY declined to admit the amendment, and insisted on the previous question, which was seconded.

The main question was ordered to be put, by yeas 74, nays 60.

The bill was then passed by yeas 72, nays 61.

THE FAIR OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

The Speaker presented an invitation to the members from Mrs. J. C. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Ladies' Fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, to attend the fair to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. Laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to incorporate the German Target Association of the City of Washington, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill to authorize the issue of certain bonds in denominations greater than $1,000, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE CASE OF DORRANCE ATWATER.

Mr. HALE, from the Select Committee in the case of DORRANCE ATWATER, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with copies of the record and proceedings of the Court-martial which tried that case, of the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, and of a communication from Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND to the President, being the papers which the President was requested by resolution of June 25, 1866, to furnish to the House, but which had not been furnished.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of FULLER against DAWSON, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, ending with a resolution declaring Mr. DAWSON entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by declaring SMITH FULLER entitled to the seat.

Speeches were made by Mr. PAINE in support of the sitting member, and by Mr. SCOFIELD in support of the contestant, after which the question went over till to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. LE BLOND called attention, as a question of privilege, to the fact that, although the House had ordered the majority and minority reports of the Reconstruction Committee to be printed together, the volume containing the majority report of the testimony did not contain the minority report.

The Speaker mentioned, perhaps as an explanatory circumstance, that the minority report had not been made until eleven days after the majority report, and suggested that the proper way to ascertain the facts was to refer the subject to a Committee.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to refer it to a Select Committee, and

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved, as an amendment, to refer it to the Committee on Printing.

Pending the discussion of the question, the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia National Convention.

In many of the States active steps have been taken to have full and able delegations to the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia, Aug. 14. In others there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen. With a view to give the proper information, the following circular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued and sent into all the States and Territories. The indications are that this Convention will be one of the most imposing and important assemblages ever held in this country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1866.

Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a National Convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying indorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a Committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, generally, the restoration policy President JOHNSON has advocated as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, or by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary Executive Committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such Committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed Convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aid such movements—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates, if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and all our friends of this cause that it is of the first importance that District or State Conventions, or State Executive Committees immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the Chairman of this Committee.

In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference from all parts of our distracted country wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Call for a Convention of Southern Unionists to be Held in Philadelphia in September.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

The following is the call for a Convention of Southern Unionists to be held at Independence Hall in the City of Philadelphia on the 1st Monday of September, 1866:

To the Loyal Unionists of the South:

The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress and its supporters finally declare that the rights of the citizen enumerated in the Constitution and established by the supreme law must be maintained inviolate. Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that the rights of the citizens must belong to the States alone and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe. We have seen this doctrine of State Sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war. The time has come when the structure of the Southern States' governments must be laid on constitutional principles, or the despotism grown up under an atrocious leadership, be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its constitutional power, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made coextensive with citizenship. We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate. We demand, and ask you to concur in demanding protection to every citizen of the great Republic on the basis of equity before the law; and further, that no State Government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete. Under the doctrine of State sovereignty, with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern Legislatures and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress and the great Union Party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficent principles of free government.

For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government of the North, we invite you to send delegates in goodly numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next. It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such Government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust this call will be responded to by numerous delegations of such as represent the true loyalty of the South, and that kind of government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, and we claim as our birthright. Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it. Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call, which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer. Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it by sending a request by letter, directed to D. W. BINGHAM, Esq., Washington, D. C.

W. B. Stokes, Tennessee; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; James Gettys, Tennessee; A. J. Hamilton, Texas; George W. Paschal, Texas; Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas; G. W. Ashburn, Georgia; Henry G. Cole, Georgia; J. W. McClurg, Missouri, John B. Kelso, Missouri; J. F. Benjamin, Missouri; George W. Anderson, Missouri; John B. Troth, Fairfax County, Va.; J. M. Steward, Alexandria, Va.; Allen C. Harmon, Alexandria, Va.; Lewis McKenzie, Virginia; J. W. Hunnicutt, Virginia; John C. Underwood, Virginia; Burnham Wardwell, Virginia; Alexander M. Davis, Virginia; Byron Laflin, North Carolina; Daniel R. Goodloe, North Carolina; Judge Reese, Alabama; D. H. Bingham, Alabama; M. J. Saffold, Alabama; J. H. Larcombe, Alabama.

The Election of Delegates to the National Union Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

In pursuance of the call of the National Union Party for a National Convention to meet in Philadelphia, the Democratic State Executive Committee met here last evening, sinking their party organization and inviting all the friends of President JOHNSON to coöperate, and selected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

For the State at Large—Randall Hunt, John Ray, John E. King, Richard Taylor, A. Voorhies, George Williamson, Judge W. B. Eagan and D. W. Sage.

For the First Congressional District—George Garr, Charles Gazarre, W. C. Claiborne, Judge E. A. Bell, S. R. Proctor, J. M. Lapeyne.

For the Second Congressional District—J. A. D. Rozier Alexander Walker, Samuel Smith, F. J. Herron, H. M. Spofford, Wm. H. C. King.

For the Third Congressional District—D. F. Kruder, V. Burth, Alfred Hennessy, J. O. Fugua and J. Q. A. Fellows.

For the Fourth Congressional District—P. A. Morse, J. C. Manning, Dr. A. Dupier, Jules Oliver, A. De Blanc.

For the Fifth Congressional District—J. L. Lewis, W. T. Parham, J. Garrett, L. M. Mills, J. B. Elam, A. Moss.

A meeting is called of the people of the whole State to assemble in New-Orleans on the 24th inst. to ratify the selection of these delegates.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting at San Francisco for the Relief of Portland Sufferers—Harvest Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 11.

A meeting was held this morning in pursuance of a call of the Mayor to take into consideration the best means for the relief of suffering people of Portland, and adopted a resolution to telegraph East for information on which to base further action. The telegram went forward to-day.

At a large sale of tobacco to-day, Royster's Perfect Love brought 71c., Jenny Lind Twist 82c., Imperial 72½c., Ophir Twist 77c., Morning Star 46c., Pocahontas 21c., Killikinick 28c., Old Dominion, 25c.

Harvesting is progressing rapidly throughout the State, and it is believed the crops will exceed those of any former year.

Four ships are loading with breadstuffs for Europe.

Mining shares not much changed. Ophir 237½, Chollar 187, Yellow Jacket 550, Imperial 104, Gould and Curry 720, Legal-tenders 71¼.

The Russo-American Telegraph Expedition—Arrival of the Orizaba at Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 11.

The Western Union Company's bark *Golden Gate*, of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition, sailed yesterday for Plover Bay.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Columbia River, brings $422,000 in treasure.

FROM THE PLAINS.

More Trouble from the Indians—The Settlers Abandoning Their Homes.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 11.

Late advices from the Plains report great excitement in the Blue River country in consequence of the presence of large numbers of Indians who manifest hostile intentions. The whites living beyond the Blue River were abandoning their homes and crops and moving into the settlements for safety. The Indians were estimated to be 10,000 strong, and a raid by them from Blue River to Smoky Hill Valley was seriously apprehended. There were but few troops in the threatened locality.

News from New-Mexico reports a hostile feeling among the Indians of that Territory, only one tribe being peaceful.

Gen. POPE was to be in Santa Fe on the 15th.

MEXICO.

Tuejutla Taken by the Imperialists—Commandant Ramirez Captured and Shot by the Liberals—Tampico Partially Cut off by Supplies—Arrival of Gen. Mejia and the French Forces from Matamoras.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 7.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Solent* yesterday, we have Mexican dates to the 28th ult. and Vera Cruz to the 1st of July.

A letter from Tautayuca, dated June 15, says that on the 12th the Austrians, to the number of 500, fought and dispersed the insurgents at Tuejutla, of which place they had taken possession to await the Imperialists. The inhabitants of Tuejutla had fled *en masse*, leaving their houses empty.

Letters from Tulancingo speak of a rising in Huachmango, but in very vague reports. The forces commanded by AZUA, which attacked FRESUILLO, had been defeated.

The Emperor, on the 15th of June, had decreed the suppression of the Ministry of State. The duties of this office in the future would be the charge of the ministry of Government.

The *Estafette* gives notice that the Imperial Government had ordered a sum of $600,000 as one-half dividend in the English debt, to be sent to England by the steamer of the 1st of July.

From Durango they write that, "finding obstacles" to the projected Imperial expedition to the recovery of Chihuahua, it had been postponed.

Commandant RAMIREZ was captured on his return to Presidio, by the liberals, and shot near Santa Rosalia.

At Tampico the enemy prevented the entry of provisions. Only river water was available for drinking purposes, and provisions of all kinds extremely dear.

MEXICO Thursday, June 28.

The Emperor has decreed the law by which the corporation lands are granted in full ownership to natives and freemen of the district in which they are situated. He has also decreed that to those soldiers, French, Austrian, or Belgian, who had served their time, and wished to remain in the Empire as planters or farmers, public lands should be given, which should be assigned by the Minister of the Interior.

A new Military Division has been formed composed of the Departments of Oaxaca, Tehauntepec, Tobasco, and Chespos, headquarters at Oaxaca.

Robberies are becoming more frequent in the districts of Orizaba and Cordova. The "diligence" was stopped, and the mail robbed at Orizaba, in the middle of the street, on the 24th, and two passengers wounded.

At Vera Cruz, on the 30th, notwithstanding the strong swell in the harbor, 300 men were landed from the French Steamer *Adonis*, from Matamoras. It was said that Gen. MEJIA came with this force.

The Liberal Government to be Established at Chihuahua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 11.

A letter from President JUAREZ to Consul GODEY, confirms the statement that the Liberal Government is about to be reëstablished at Chihuahua, and adds that "no French or traitor forces are nearer there than Durango, and no apprehension is felt of the return of the Imperialists."

A Protest against the Coup d'Etat of Juarez.

A telegraphic dispatch received yesterday by Gen. E. HUERTA, in this City, from San Antonio de Bexar, (Texas,) states that the permanent deputation of Chihuahua, assembled at Presidio del Norte, (a town of the State of Chihuahua,) have protested against the *coup d'état* given by D. BENITO JUAREZ, condemning his illegal continuance in power, and the contents of the decree issued by him on the 8th day of November last, wherein he declared himself President, without authority.

The protest was published at San Antonio. One of the deputies of the said State of Chihuahua, D. FRANCISCO URQUIDI, has been seized by the French, and conducted to the City of Mexico.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Spaniards Expelled from Chili—The Reported Revolution in Cuba only an Affray Between the Soldiers and Townspeople of Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 7.

About 180 of the Spaniards expelled from Chili had arrived at Panama on the 28th of June, and the Captain-General of Cuba being informed of their destitute situation, chartered the steamer *Maisi* to bring them to Cuba; and 152 arrived yesterday by said steamer.

During the early part of this week most alarming rumors were circulated concerning troubles in Puerto Principe, but these are officially denied in the *Gaceta*, which explained that it had been the custom in that place to play practical jokes on St. John's Day, and several Sergeants and soldiers of the garrison, feeling aggrieved and insulted by several jokes of which they were the victims, had an affray with the townspeople, but were ordered into their barracks by the Governor, which prevented more serious trouble.

During the week we have had frequent rains. The 4th of July was signalized by a severe thunder-storm, and several persons in different parts of the city were killed by lightning. One of the churches was also struck.

End of the Revolt at Puerto Principe—Proclamation of the Governor-General of Cuba—The Sugar Plantations—Commercial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

The public anxiety has been somewhat allayed by the insertion in the official organ of the Government assertion that the so-much-dreaded insurrection at Puerto Principe had been quelled and order restored. I give it in full:

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL GOVERNMENT } OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.

In consequence of the celebration of the yearly feast about this date, there has taken place an occurrence which, although of little consequence, has an unpleasant bearing to all concerned. Public order was threatened on the afternoon of the 2d inst. at Puerto Principe; fortunately the energy and well-taken measures of the Governor, as displayed in this emergency, were sufficient to preserve the public peace without recourse to extraordinary measures. People bore themselves in a very commendable way, as well as the individuals composing the garrison, therefore law and order prevail.

By order of His Excellency is the above inserted in the official organ of this city for general intelligence.

MANUEL PORTILLO, Secretary.

HAVANA, July 3, 1866.

It is universally known how to interpret similar documents issued by such a Government, under like circumstances, and it should go for what it is worth, especially when we bear in mind that the section of the country in which the revolt took place bore itself gloriously in freedom's cause in 1851.

Some of the daily journals of this city have been startled as well as alarmed by the announcement concerning the impetus to be given in the Western States to the planting of beet-root as a substitute for sugar-cane. They admonish planters to take it into due consideration, and to attend forthwith to the improvement of the method of planting and raising the cane, as the only means of averting the danger threatened by this successful plant in France, Belgium and some other German districts, where the crops are increasing their yield every year. They pay due appreciation to Yankee ingenuity and enterprise.

The Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz arrived on the 5th, with news up to the 15th ult. Some of the Madrid journals contain the intelligence that there were guerrilla bands hostile to the Government in the Province of Granada, and a skirmish is reported to have taken place on the 10th, resulting, of course, in favor of the royal troops. The feeling in Madrid was anything but easy, and the garrison is kept under arms ready for any emergency. The Cortes agreed to promote Commander MENDEZ NUNEZ to the rank of Admiral. The Ministry had decided on advising Her Majesty to show sympathy for NAPOLEON by sending a military force to occupy Rome and Mexico, should NAP. be drawn into the conflict about to begin in Europe, and thereby be constrained to withdraw the French troops from both places.

The French mail steamer *Imperatrice Eugenie*, from Saint Nazaire, for Vera Cruz, arrived here on the 5th with troops for Mexico, a full cargo and passengers, and sailed on the 6th.

For the last seven days we have been profusely supplied with rain, without respite, and the accounts from the interior represent the fields as very luxuriant and promising an abundant yield. Of sickness, with the exception of some cases of yellow fever, there is hardly any to speak about.

The Spaniards are proclaiming their sympathy for the editor of the *Chronica* since his arrival, as they deem it very praiseworthy in him to come to make the called-for amends to his mean and cowardly conduct when challenged by the Cubans, as reported in your dailies. Numerous reports are daily circulated of his having fought somebody. Thus far, all have proved false, and this day he has been brought to sorrow by the just interference of the authorities, who caused his arrest and ordered him to be put on board the *Columbia* for New-York.

The British steamer *Solent*, which left Vera Cruz on the 2d, arrived here on the 6th.

The Liberals had taken Matamoras, and Tampico was closely invested. The hotels in Vera Cruz were filled to overflowing by the fly-aways from both places. According to all reports the Liberals seem to have been inspired with new vigor since the recent publication of the agreement on the part of NAPOLEON to withdraw his troops within a certain period. Public health in and around Vera Cruz was very bad, over 600 deaths having occurred from fevers during the month of June.

The Spanish steamer *Maisi* arrived on the 6th from Colon, Aspinwall, with about 150 Spaniards sent away by the Governments of Chili, Peru and Ecuador. They look in every way a sorry crowd. The Spanish Government has acted in a very commendable way toward them, sending conveyance to bring them and affording them shelter, food and $16 per month to each individual until they find means of subsistence.

MARKETS.

SUGAR CLAYED—The market has been rather dull throughout the week; prices, however, have not declined as was expected, though a scarcity of buyers has prevailed, consequently I quote No. 12 at 7rs., with very few transactions. Sold since my last 3,455 cwt. as follows: 39 cwt. White, at 11¼rs.: 506 cwt. No. 11, at 6 11-16rs.; 800 cwt. No. 12, at 7⅛rs.; 1,198 cwt. No. 12 Gray, at 7⅛rs.; 148 cwt. No. 13½, at 7⅛rs.; 300 cwt. No. 14, at 8½rs.; 46 cwt. No. 15, at 7¾rs.; 85 cwt. No. 16, at 7¾rs.; 333 cwt. No. 19¼, at 9⅛rs.; 122 cwt. No. 10, at 6⅞rs.; 300 cwt. No. 12, damp, at 7⅜rs.; 181 cwt. No. 13, at 7¼rs.; 92 cwt. No. 17, at 9⅛rs.

MUSCOVADOES—Owing to discouraging foreign reports, I have no operations to announce except one reported to-day of 154 hhds. fair refining, at 6½rs. There are no sales of importance in the outports. I quote: Low to fair, 5¾rs.@6rs.; good to superior. 6½rs.@7rs.

MOLASSES—Very active, prices firm, without any alteration from my previous report.

LUMBER—W. P. is worth $33 50@$35 ₽ M.

PITCH PINE—In fair demand at $36@$51 ₽ M.

BOX SHOOKS—Dull at 7rs. on time.

SUGAR HOGSHEAD SHOOKS—Scarce at 16rs.@17rs.

MOLASSES HHD. SHOOKS—Scarce at 22 rs. superior rift.

EMPTY CASKS—Sought after at $3 50.

HOOPS—Abundant at $55 for long shaved, and $45 for short do.

IMPORTS—The market is very active for European articles of consumption, and owing to last advices, buyers are disposed to grant advances on prices. The same cannot be said with regard to those from the United States, the late heavy arrivals having repleted the market to a great extent.

BACON—Rather dull, at $16@$17 ₽ qtl. Sales 22 casks from New-York at $16 25@$17 ₽ qtl., and 10 do. from Philadelphia at same price.

BEEF—Scarce at $12@$13 ₽ bbl.

BEANS—In moderate demand; received 123 bbls.; sales 100 bbls. from New-York and 119 bbls. from Philadelphia, both at 9rs.

CANDLEWICK—Is firm; imported 153 packs from New-York; sale of 17 qtls. at $50.

CHEESE—In good demand, imported $1 05 from the United States; sales of 50c. at $15 ₽ qtl.

HAY—Very abundant, dull. I quote at 23rs.@25rs. ₽ baie.

LARD—Dull and without prospects of improvement. The stock is heavy, 1,500 tcs. in first hands. I notice sales of 505 tcs. at $22 ₽ qtl.; 118 kegs at $24 ₽ qtl.; 76 boxes tins at $24 ₽ qtl.

OATS—Abundant; received this week 975 bags; sales 200 bags from New-York at 20rs. ₽ qtl.; 500 from New-Orleans at a reserved price.

POTATOES—Scarce; the natives are getting used up, and the first cargoes from the United States can obtain $5@$5½ ₽ bbl.

SALT—In moderate demand, quoted at 25@26 reals ₽ fanega.

TALLOW—Five casks from New-York, sold at $14 25 ₽ quintal.

VINEGAR—Five bbls., from Baltimore, sold at $6 each.

EXCHANGE—A moderate amount of business has been transacted; 60 days' bills, in currency, from 25@26 ₽ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, from 12@12½ ₽ cent. premium.

STERLING BILLS—Are in demand at 18¼@18¾ ₽ cent. premium. Leading firms are demanding from 18¼@18¾, without being established as yet; it closes very firm.

FRANCS at irregular rates, 500,000 being sold at 5¾@6¼ ₽ cent. premium; Hamburg at 40@39½ ₽ dollar.

FREIGHTS—Very irregular. American brig *Lamplighter*, 500 hhds. Molasses, north of Hatteras, *viâ* Cardenas, at $3; American brig *Matron*, 300 hhds. Molasses, north of Hatteras, *viâ* Cardenas, $3; American brig *Maria Wheeler*, 500 hhds. Molasses, Boston, *viâ* Sierra Morena, at $3 50. For Europe very little doing at 37s. 6d.@40s.; masters are holding on for higher rates.

TOBACCO (American Manufactured)—In very good demand; sold 36c. at $29 50 ₽ qtl. and 105c. at $30.

TOBACCO (Leaf)—About 100 bales have come into the market, of the Vuelta Abajo kind, as yet unsold, is quoted at $180@$200 for 1s@5s; $100@$120 for 8s; $50@$60 for 7s.

CIGARS—The lower description enjoy slight demand and are quite scarce, owing to the want of raw material for their manufacture; prices are firm.

LARA.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

One Day Later by the Steamship St. David at Father Point.

Conflicting Rumors from the Seat of War in Bohemia.

Both Sides Claim to Have Gained the Advantage.

Further Details of the Engagement at Skalitz.

The Prussians Said to Have Lost Many Prisoners and 18 Guns.

Successful Attempt by the Prussians to Break the Cracow and Vienna Railroad.

Austrian Communications Seriously Interrupted.

The Ministerial Crisis in Great Britain.

FARTHER POINT, Wednesday, July 11.

The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool, 28th, *viâ* Londonderry, 29th, passed this point at 10:30 this evening.

The steamship *Baltic*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the evening of the 27th.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *Denmark*, from New-York, arrived at Crookhaven on the 28th.

The American sloop-of-war *Ashuelot* left Queenstown on the 28th on a cruise.

Ship *Fanny Hamilton*, from Philadelphia for Genoa, was burned at Gibraltar. No particulars.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

There was a desperate battle in Bohemia on the 27th. A Prussian telegram, dated Nachod, says: "An important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress today. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalitz to Jarowicz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown.

A Breslau telegram says: "The First Prussian Army Corps attacked the enemy at Frankenau. The battle began at 11 A. M. The Austrians were driven back in the direction of Josefstadt."

A Vienna telegram of the 28th says that it is officially announced that at the battle near Skalitz the Prussians lost many prisoners and eighteen guns. After the battle a Prussian Major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal BENEDEK, under a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice, and the demand was refused.

A Cracow dispatch of the evening of the 28th says: This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswientes, when they were repulsed with heavy losses. The Prussians destroyed the Cracow and Vienna Railroad in several places, seriously interrupting the Austrian communication with Galicia.

The Austrians entered Myslooitz on the 27th, but in the afternoon the telegraph station was again in possession of the Prussians.

The Prussians report successes in the engagement near Turnau. The Army of the Elbe took seven officers and 500 men prisoners.

The cavalry had several engagements, and the Austrians suffered heavy losses. The Third Corps took 1,000 prisoners.

The War in Italy.

The Italian losses in the recent battle were great, but the Austrian losses were believed to be still greater. Toward nightfall the Italians and Austrians retired from their respective positions. The King had addressed a dispatch to the President of the Council, which says the battle was neither won nor lost.

I have ordered a concentration of all our forces, to resume the campaign. Our army is in excellent condition, and anxious to be led to battle.

A Berne telegram says the Austrians have returned to the first station upon the Snelvio. The Italians have taken a position near Pott du Diavolo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis.

Earl Derby is endeavoring to form a coalition Ministry, including Whigs and some of the members of the late Government.

Nothing is known of the Ministerial arrangements, except that the Queen has authorized Earl DERBY to form a Ministry, and promised her support.

A meeting of the chief conservatives was to be held on the 28th, after which Earl DERBY proceeds to Windsor to lay before the Queen the result of the consultations.

The *Herald* (Conservative) again says that there will be difficulties in the way of forming a strong Ministry.

The *Morning Post* thinks there is some reason to expect that some Palmerstonians may be induced to coöperate and thus enable Lord DERBY to form a Government of some power.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

A proclamation of neutrality in continental affairs had been published.

The Seamens' Strike.

There are indications that the strike of the seamen at the port of London is about to cease.

GENERAL NEWS.

France.

The Corps Legislatif has passed the whole ordinary Budget by a large majority.

The *Patrie* has reason to believe that no armaments are being made for the purpose of sending French squadrons of observation to the Adriatic or the North Sea.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities had adjourned.

The Bourse on the 26th was firm; Rentes closed 63f. 75c.

The *Times* says the Zollverein has ceased to exist, but duties continued to be levied by the Governments where foreign goods are landed.

Hungary.

The Committee on Affairs Common to Hungary and Austria, proposes that Hungary assume a portion of the Austrian State debt; that loans and commercial questions be treated in common by means of special treaties.

Bombay.

The *Times* alludes to rumors affecting a great Parsee house at Bombay, and says thus far they are known to be incorrect. The assets are of such a character as to guarantee the ultimate safety of every claim. The name of the firm is not given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 29.

The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of the week foot up 78,000 bales, including 5,250 bales to speculators and 10,500 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant, with an advance of 1d.@1¼d. ₽ lb., but subsequently took a downward turn, closing with an advance of ⅛d. @⅛d. on the week for American, and ½d.@¼d. on other descriptions.

The sales to-day were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, closing quiet and steady.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	15¼d.	Middling Orleans	14d.
Fair Mobile	15d.	Middling Mobile	13¾d.
Fair Uplands	14¾d.	Middling Uplands	13½d.

Stock in port, 969,000 bales, by actual count, being 56,000 bales below the estimate. Stock of American, 424,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is dull, with a downward tendency. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market rules steady.

LONDON, Friday Evening, June 29.

Consols closed at 86¾@86⅞ for money. The bank rate remains at 10 ₽ cent. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £190,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

United States Five-Twenties, 64¼@64¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 74@74½; Erie Railway, 38@38½.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 11—11 P. M.

No signs of the *Persia* from this station as yet.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GEORGIA.

How the National Union Convention is Regarded—A Southern View of Southern Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Clarke Co., Ga., Thursday, July 5, 1866.

If any evidence were needed to convince the South that the proposed Convention of the honest supporters of the Constitution and the Union from *all* the States affords a reasonable prospect of the restoration of the equal rights of the now disfranchised commonwealths, it is forcibly furnished in the "energetic resistance" to the movement which is recommended by the *Tribune* and the other mouthpieces of radicalism. I am rejoiced to see, however, that the Convention is regarded with great favor, and the hope is well grounded that when that body meets, Georgia and the other excluded States will be fully represented by honest and able delegates, sincere in their acceptance of the situation, earnest in their support of the Constitution and of all constitutional laws, and faithful in their obedience to the Government of the United States.

However sectional animosity and thirst for usurped power may calumniate the mass of the people, and seek to represent them as rebellious, disaffected, "disloyal," the fact is patent to every honest man who has an opportunity to see and judge the people, that there is not one in every thousand of the population who does not accept as a finality the judgment which the war has pronounced, who is not zealous in the support of the Constitution and the laws, and who does not yield ready obedience to the Government. Whatever may have been their antecedent politics, or their opinions on the disturbing issues of former days, they have now no other politics than the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, of the rights of all the States, of peace and prosperity.

During my stay here I have met prominent men from all parts of the State, many—indeed most—of whom were Secessionists, and what are called "prominent rebels," and I was much gratified to find the general approval of the proposed Convention as the best possible means of defeating the aggressive and dangerous usurpation of the Radicals, and re-establishing the unity of the Republic.

The opportunity to be heard on a footing of perfect equality; to be able to assert the fundamental rights to which they believe they are entitled; to vindicate their sincerity, evidence their worthiness of trust and confidence, and refute the calumnies which have been leveled against them for months, is cheerfully accepted even by those who do not believe that conservatism will speedily triumph in its conflict with the Radicals.

The principles announced in the call of the Committee meet with a universal indorsement. Let those principles be enforced by the people of the North, and the fight is won—the Union is restored. Let the constitutional right of every State to control and direct its own domestic concerns, subject to no other power than the Constitution of the United States be acknowledged and respected, and the South asks for nothing more, because when that is once acknowledged, every other right necessary to perfect equality in the Union follows as a matter of course.

The abolition of Slavery, harsh, unjust, unwise, impolitic as many may consider it, is nevertheless accepted by all, and nobody dreams of its reëstablishment in any form or under any circumstances as either possible or desirable. The amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery is obeyed and respected as part of the supreme law of the land, with as perfect belief in its finality as any other article in that instrument. There need not be a shadow of apprehension on this subject. Slavery is abolished forever, and unless the Radicals seek to restore it, no effort will be made to repeal the law, which declares that it is and shall be forever abolished. It is stupid misrepresentation, which cannot gull even the weakest and most credulous, that the Southern people believe in the possibility of restoring the institution. I will go further and say, from my own observation and experience, that I do not believe there are many who would restore it if they could.

With regard to the immediate recognition of the recently emancipated slaves as citizens, and the grant to them of all the political and social rights and privileges of the white population, I do not believe that there is one in ten thousand who could be induced to agree to it by any other argument than force. As I have already repeatedly remarked, everybody favored the endowment of the negro with every legal right necessary for the protection of his life, liberty, property and reputation, and in this State there is not a particle of difference to-day between the former master and his former slave when either invokes the law to protect his rights. This was done freely and fully; but when it is asked to go further, and grant the ignorant and incapable African the right to vote and control government, there is an opposition so universal and deep-rooted that nothing can overcome it, I repeat, but brute force. No threats, no coaxing, no punishment and no bribe can ever change this unanimous conviction. And this does not arise from any aversion to the negro, or any device to oppress or illtreat him. It arises, first, from the conscious possession of the right of the States to control their domestic concerns according to their own judgment, and second, from the positively ascertained certainty that the negroes are totally unfit for political power. Time may develop their intellect, instruct their minds and partially remove their present disqualifications; but when that work is accomplished it will be time enough for those who have none but a sentimental interest in the question to ask those whose interests are practically affected by it to remove, or at least relax the present disability.

If the Southern States send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, these views will be earnestly and positively asserted. I have heard them expressed by all classes during all the months the question has been discussed. I have heard them during the past few days expressed with perfect calmness and good temper, but with all the determination of unalterable conviction, and by men as loyal as any man who signed the call.

Depend on it, the principles avowed in the call of the Committee will be sustained by the South. It is not asked whether the authors and supporters of the call are Democrats or Whigs or Republicans. The adherents of old parties, who seek nothing but party ascendency, and look for nothing but party interest, and would defeat this movement because it has no distinctive party complexion, are not regarded as the friends of the South; however zealously they may labor to create that impression. The friend of the South is he who will restore the Union on the plan laid down and boldly pursued by President JOHNSON. He who opposes this plan, be he Democrat or Whig, or Republican, is not the friend of the South, and the South will tell him so in unmistakable language when the Convention meets. The South is conservative, and regards conservatives as her friends. She does not care one straw what name the party or parties may have borne who advocate and assert her restoration to her place in the Federal Union, she will give it or them her hand and her support, and all she asks is the restoration of her liberty and its resulting right to regulate her own internal affairs in her own way, subject only to the Federal Constitution. Both during the war and since its close, many expressions of opinion more Southern than the Southerners themselves, which have been uttered by men and journals at the North, have been condemned here as indiscreet and impolitic, nay, more, as calculated to injure the very interests they profess to promote. All who take this ground find no echo here. There is but one party—that which oppose the Radicals. There is but one aim—to defeat the Radicals. There is but one desire—to restore the Union and assure the triumph of the President's reconstruction policy. When the Southern delegates speak at Philadelphia, you will see that I have truly portrayed public opinion here. If I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have never misled you or erred in my judgment, and in what I have written above, I believe I have as faithfully reflected the opinions of the people in this State as in anything I have ever written you.

Commencement at the University of Georgia has for the past week attracted to this charming little town large crowds from all parts of the State. Most of the notabilities of Georgia, who are Trustees of Franklin College, are here, and the deepest interest is displayed in the collegiate exercises by all who have had the good fortune to be present.

The reopening of the halls of this venerable institution, after being closed during the four years of the war, deserves a fuller notice than I have space or time to make in this communication. In my next I will endeavor to give a more detailed account of the ceremonies I have witnessed, which cannot fail to interest all who feel concerned for the great cause of education and progress. QUONDAM.

The Union League in Alabama.

A correspondent of the Selma *Messenger*, writing from Bibb County, says:

You doubtless remember the paragraph that appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES some weeks ago, in regard to the existence of a "Union League" in this State. At the time it was republished in the South it was generally discredited, and I believe the *Times*, or your city, contradicted the existence of such an organization. Since my arrival in this section, I regret to say, I find there is such an organization, but the exact object of which I am unable to learn. In this county it exists, and includes principally the anti-war men. During the war it was gotten up for the protection and assistance of all who deserted the Confederate armies, but since the close of the struggle, at the instance and by the advice of Federal soldiers, it has been reorganized, but for what purpose it cannot be positively ascertained. One of its objects is to prevent all who supported or entered our army from getting into office, but, thank God, the Confederates outnumber these miserable beings.

The President of the body in this county is an old citizen, but stands by no means well. He was once a Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner, but during the war, his conduct put him in bad odor. After the surrender he took unto himself a negro wife, the ceremonies having been regularly performed by a man who says he is a minister of God. Some time after his marriage, his unwashed spouse swore four negro children to him, testifying that she had given birth to them during her days of bondage, and his first white wife's lifetime. The President, I suppose, accepted the charge, and will care for the "poor little things," until he is pinched by that section (61) of the new code which prohibits white persons and negroes from intermarrying.

I will endeavor to learn more of this organization for the purpose of making it public. LEBER.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Address of Gov. Orr to the People of South Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As Vice-President of the National Union Club for the State of South Carolina I earnestly invite your attention to the call for a National Convention, issued by the Executive Committee of that body, and recommended by many of the most eminent and patriotic members of both branches of the present Congress.

The importance of this meeting, and the beneficial consequences to result from it, can scarcely be exaggerated. Separated as we have been for the last five years from all communication with the people of the North and West, knowing but little of their opinions, except as expressed through the unjust and oppressive action of the bitter partisan majority which at present controls the National Legislature, this is the first opportunity which has been afforded us to take free and equal counsel with those who feel impelled by a sense of high patriotism to oppose the unjust schemes of the radicals in their systematic effort to oppress and humiliate the people of these States and defeat, if possible, the reconstruction of the Union indefinitely.

The address states clearly the principles upon which we are expected to act in common, and it seems to me that there is not one to which this State cannot subscribe in honor and with sincerity. We simply recognize those results which the events of the late war have placed beyond the bounds of any future political discussion—results in which we have unanimously and sincerely acquiesced, and in conformity to which we have already modified our Constitution, our legislation and our political sentiments.

We are invited to join in an acknowledgment of the wisdom of that policy by which ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, has, in the midst of difficulties unparalleled in the history of any administration, maintained the integrity of the Constitution, identified the exercise of Executive power with the rules of strict justice and the spirit of mercy, and proved his legitimate right to succeed the great founders of the Republic as the Chief Magistrate of a common country, which can be made and preserved as one nation only by the equal administration of just and equal laws.

The purpose of the Convention will be to organize, upon the principles set forth in the Committee's address, all conservative men of all sections, and of all former parties, and, if possible, drive from power that Radical party who are daily trampling under foot the Constitution, and fast converting a constitutional Republic into a consolidated despotism.

The great mass of the people, North and West, have no higher interest in party than through it to secure the wise, enlightened and just Government of the country, and when organization is effected and the Republican party's benighted policy of reconstruction is presented for their approval or condemnation, there can be little doubt that he will be triumphantly sustained, and our rights as equals in a restored Union fully conceded.

The compact organization of the Conservative men is a necessity to meet successfully the well-organized band of the Radicals, and every man who disapproves of the tyrannical and unjust policy of the latter should join in this national patriotic league to defeat them.

We are without representation in both Houses of Congress; neither our opinions nor condition can be officially known to the country; unjust and discriminating taxes are imposed on us, a people already impoverished by the calamities of the last five years, and we are allowed no voice of protest even in the counsels of the nation. Our loyalty to the Government of the United States is impugned in the face of our oaths of allegiance, taken solemnly and in good faith, and the poor privilege of an official denial is withheld. We are threatened with disfranchisement, and being remanded to a Territorial condition, and we are to be denied all the rights and privileges dear to an American, consecrated by the blood of the heroes of 1776, until we subscribe to terms too degrading and humiliating to be entertained by a freeman for a single moment.

We then have the deepest interest in the meeting of the Convention, in organizing the Conservative men to aid in carrying out the wise and generous policy of reconstruction inaugurated by President JOHNSON, and I therefore reiterate the earnest hope that you will take immediate steps to secure the representation of this State in the Philadelphia Convention in August, by the wisest and ablest men in the State.

As the time is short, the means of intercommunication between the different sections of the State imperfect, I beg leave respectfully to suggest, that public meetings of the citizens of each Judicial District be held on the fourth Monday in July, next, (23,) at the Court-house, that delegates be appointed at these meetings to a Convention of the State, to meet at Columbia, on Wednesday, the first day of August, and that the State Convention appoint the delegates to Philadelphia; each Judicial District sending as many delegates to Columbia as may be convenient or agreeable, and that Convention determining the vote of each District, which will, perhaps, be a vote equal to the representation of each District in the House of Representatives.

The delegation from the several jueicial districts making up the Congressional districts, will most likely be charged with the selection of the delegates for each district, and the whole Convention select the four delegates at large to represent the State. The selection of the delegates for the State at large would seem to require a State Convention, and if it assembles, it would be desirable, as already indicated, that it should likewise select the district delegates.

These are suggestions of the mode of selecting a Convention the time and place of meeting, and the basis of its organization are made in the hope of certainly securing action in every district, and there is not time otherwise to settle by discussion, or consultation, the details which I have ventured to make.

JAMES L. ORR.

Vice-President of the Union Club for South Carolina.
ANDERSON, S. C., July 4, 1866.

Letter from Hon. B. H. Hill.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, July 7.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the following able and manly letter from Hon. B. H. HILL, one of Georgia's most gifted and patriotic sons. It will be seen that he favors the proposed Convention, and desires that the State shall be represented in its councils. We invite the views of the other distinguished men of the State upon this question.

We deprecate anything like division in the South upon a measure of so much importance, and beg leave to say in advance, that, although we are strongly in favor of Southern representation, yet if a majority of the people of the South, and especially of Georgia, should deem our representation at Philadelphia, under the present aspect of affairs, unwise or impolitic, we are prepared to yield our own views in deference to the popular will:

LAGRANGE, Ga., July 4, 1866.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received your kind letter of June 30, asking if I think the South ought to be represented in the Conservative Union Convention "called to assemble in Philadelphia in August."

I shall leave on the return train, on a business visit to the North, and am compelled to answer you briefly.

I do think that every Southern State should take immediate steps to be represented in that Convention.

Every man of every section who thinks that the Union as it was, with the Constitution as it now is, can be restored and preserved, and who is willing to aid in the work, should lose no time in giving his influence to this movement.

The Radical Republican Party is unwilling to save the country. All who hate the Constitution are in its ranks. In the name of the Union they destroyed the South only that, rid of her opposition, they might also destroy the old Constitution and make a new one. The unconciliating, uncompromising extremists of both sections were always the natural enemies of a Constitution founded in concert and administered in compromise. This theory has ever been the cornerstone of my politics. The war we have had was waged between these two extremes—each swallowing up, for the time the conservatives of its section. The Government proper was no party to the contest. The error of the South was in throwing the power of the Government into the hands of her sectional contestant. The North triumphed by using the Government, and now seeks, as it always intended to destroy the Government. The Government must now spring out of the embrace of her original and most bitter foe, and struggle for its life—the Constitution. It is to be a fierce contest. It will be easier to reconcile the South to the Union, than to reconcile the North to the Constitution. This movement at Philadelphia is to save the Constitution. Let every other issue stand adjourned until this one of salvation is decided. By a combination of all conservative men, constitutional salvation may be possible. In no other way is it possible. The South sought to save the Constitution out of the Union. She failed. Let her now bring her dimished and shattered, but united and earnest counsels and energies to save the Constitution in the Union. Such I always thought was her duty and her safety.

The Union must remain. So it is settled. Shall this Union be without the Constitution? Shall it be with a new Constitution formed by a section and founded in farce? Shall it be bread to one section and stone to another section of the same nominal whole? Shall the eagle protect with one wing and oppress with the other?

I understand the Philadelphia movement is for a Union of equals according to a Constitution made by all and administered by and for all, and therefore I approve it.

These are my views; and though I consider my days as a public man have been counted, you may lock them in your drawer, or throw them in the fire, or give them to the public, as you please.

Very truly, your friend, B. H. HILL.
Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, Augusta, Ga.

TENNESSEE.

Extra Session of the Legislature—Message of Gov. Brownlow.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having convened you in extraordinary session, it is made my duty by the Constitution to state to you the purposes for which you have been convened. The main purpose, and that which constitutes the present an extraordinary occasion, is briefly but directly stated in my proclamation of the 19th of June, calling you together. To that paper I respectfully refer you.

Under the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has proposed as an amendment to that instrument a fourteenth article, which has been duly certified and communicated to this Department by the Secretary of State of the United States. Copies of said proposed amendment, with the authenticating certificate and letter of inclosure of the Secretary of State, are herewith transmitted for your consideration, and I invoke your action as promptly as is consistent with the gravity and importance of the subject.

I beg you to bear in mind in your deliberations, that while the most of you have been at all times personally and individually loyal to the United States, as a whole you represent a State the most of whose people went into rebellion, raised one hundred and fifty-four regiments, and sent them into the field to fight against the National Government; levied war against the United States for four years, and were finally conquered and reduced to the condition of inhabitants of a subjugated province, wholly at the mercy of the conqueror. By the law of nations and the laws of war the General Government has an undoubted right to prescribe the terms of settlement to the State of Tennessee. These terms have been prescribed, and are now presented for your acceptance or rejection. I have every assurance that, when they are accepted, your Senators and Representatives will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State at once reclad with her long lost rights. Are these terms reasonable? For my own part, they seem to me to be but the decree of political justice and equity made necessary by the result of the rebellion.

By the first section, equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, is guaranteed to all citizens.

Practically this affects mainly the negro, who having been emancipated by the rebellion, and having lost that protection which the interest of the master gave him, became, by the very laws of nature, entitled to the civil rights of the citizen, and to the means of enforcing those rights. To deny this to him would be to place his life, property and labor in the power of every unfriendly local authority or evil disposed person, and would be an instance of barbarism unworthy of the age. It will also prevent unjust and oppressive discrimination by one State against the citizens of other States.

By the second section, classes who are disfranchised without crime are not to be counted in ascertaining the basis of Federal representation.

This, too, may be regarded as one of the results of the rebellion, a change made necessary by our changed condition. We now have among us a class of freemen to whom we deny the ballot, and all other political rights. Have we a right to count them against the enfranchised citizens of other States? If so, then will three of our citizens (rebels though they may be) equal in the political balance four citizens of any Northern State however patriotic. And one citizen of South Carolina or Mississippi will balance two citizens or Union soldiers who may reside north of the Ohio. Certainly the South is not in a condition to claim so great a political advantage in the national adjustment now proposed, unless, indeed, there be merit in rebellion.

The third section is intended to prevent that class of rebel leaders from holding office who, by violating their official oaths, added one great offence to another. It is meant as a safeguard against another rebellion, by keeping out of power those who brought on and are mainly responsible for that through which we have just passed. These men, in law and justice, forfeited their lives and their property, but a benign and merciful Government inflicts no punishment or disability upon them than such as is necessary to prevent them from repeating their crimes. No loyal citizen will object to this section.

The fourth section declares the validity of our national debt, and that losses incurred or losses sustained in aid of the rebellion are void.

This is a simple declaration of the honorable intentions of the nation, and will be understood by every American citizen who is worthy of the title.

It also refuses compensation for slaves set loose or emancipated by the war. As our slaves were lost by the rebellious conduct of our own people, we should not expect to tax the nation to pay for them.

This brief analysis of the proposed amendments exhibits a magnanimity on the part of the American people, through their representatives in Congress, which challenges our admiration. Viewed as terms of final adjustment between the conquered and the conquerors, their mildness and freedom from all penalty is without a parallel in the history of nations.

I congratulate you on your good fortune in having the opportunity of being the honored agents of restoring the ship of State to her ancient moorings, soon again to set sail upon her voyage of prosperity and glory. But fifteen months ago I assembled in the capital and took charge of the State. She was prostrate, bleeding and helpless. The Courts were nowhere held with safety, and justice was administered only in a few fortified posts. County governments were broken up, and peace officers made no efforts to perform their duties. And anarchy, with all its horrors, reigned supreme. Without a treasury or revenue laws, the credit of the State was destroyed, and our grand system of railroads was in ruins, while guerrillas prowled without restraint over the State. You have placed our giant State upon its feet. Under your judicious legislation the Treasury has been able to meet the heaviest demands; the credit of the State is rapidly rising to its former maximum height. Your railroads are nearly all in running order and paying their interest on their loans, while all your Courts are open and justice is administered in every part of the State. It is now your proud privilege to restore the noble old Commonwealth to her ancient position in the Union. In what manner you have performed your duties heretofore in defiance of the abuse and denunciation of traitors, so, I am confident, you will do in the future, heedless of threats or dictation from any source.

I regret that duty requires me to bring to your notice any other subject than the mighty question I have already submitted to you; but I am constrained to call your attention to the necessity of amending an act passed at your last session, entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." Having appointed Commissioners for the Cities of Memphis and Chattanooga, the force in each case was promptly organized, and the prospect for relief to the peaceable citizens was promising. But the law in its practical working is found to be quite defective. Chief among these defects may be mentioned the want of adequate remedy in the refusal of the County Courts to levy and collect the necessary revenue to defray the expenses of the police force, and the power of evil disposed persons in combination to arrest the operations of the commissioners by injunctions and wanton litigation. Other defects will present themselves, and, it is believed, will be easily corrected. A thorough perfection of the law is recommended.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Interesting Debate on the Oath to be Required of Office-Holders.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Index* makes this report of the closing proceedings in the North Carolina Convention, July 3:

Mr. MOORE, delegate from Wake, proposed to insert in the constitution, that in addition to the oath of office, each person chosen or appointed to any office, &c., should, before entering on the duties thereof, be required to swear to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States."

Judge MANLY proposed to amend by requiring an oath "to the State and to the United States."

Mr. DICK favored the proposition of Mr. MOORE, because North Carolina must henceforth be subordinate to the General Government—her people must be educated to this view—the form of the old oaths had done much to educate them in a different belief, and had contributed greatly to produce the late horrible war. All tendency to the heresy of secession must be forever eliminated from the minds of the people, and the State must submit to the requirements of the United States Constitution, be they what they will.

Judge MANLY insisted that the States had certain rights which belonged to them, and which the General Government could not legitimately take away; in this view no State was entirely subordinated thereto.

The amendment which he offered did not make any change. The form of oath which he proposed had descended to us, hallowed and venerable, from the days when North Carolina was an English colony; he desired to preserve it and could see no necessity for any change.

Mr. DICK replied, simply enforcing his former views, insisting somewhat more emphatically on his doctrine of subordination.

Col. FERREBEE thought it exceedingly strange that an attempt should be made, at this time, to alter the old oath. Considering the sentiments expressed by some advocates of the change, he could not but conclude that a disposition exisited here to sustain the Radicals against the President. It was well known that the President was opposed to the Howard amendment, and he could not understand how the delegate from Guilford, Mr. DICK, could reconcile his remarks with his support of the President, which on other occasions, he had seemed anxious to make known. The constitutional amendments now proposed by the Congress of the United States struck a deadly blow at the very existence of the States, and would forever, perhaps, deprive our people of the rights gusranteed to them by the Constitution of their fathers. He had been educated a Henry Clay Whig, and, consistently with his political principles, he could not support, or could not vote for a constitutional provision compelling office-holders to swear to support the proposed amendments; nor could he see how any man could sustain the views of Mr. DICK consistently with an honest support of President JOHNSON.

Mr. BOYDAN insisted that the section did not require an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but simply to support the Constitution of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith. The old oath required the same thing—gentlemen did not seem to be aware of that fact—and this was merely a constitutional enactment to make that part of the oath obligatory. HENRY CLAY never would have refused to take an oath of the same character, and the sentiments of the delegate from Camden, who professed to have been a Henry Clay Whig, were as different from those of HENRY CLAY as "Heaven from hell."

Mr. CONGLEMAN saw no necessity for incorporating this clause in the Constitution. Although that instrument had been often amended, such a clause had never been deemed necessary, and he thought the present a most unpropitious time to insist upon the change. The difference in the Constitution now tendered to us by the Radicals, and the Constitution of the days of HENRY CLAY, is as wide, to repeat the delegate from Rowan, as "Heaven from hell." Were that great statesman now alive he would not only refuse to support such a constitution, but his clarion voice would be heard from Maine to California, awaking the echoes of the popular heart against it. The amendment referred to would exclude not only from Federal office, which he did not much regard, but also from State office, nine-tenths of such of our own people as were usually elected to office. He could not, for the sake of official promotion, however elevated, swear to support a Constitution which he was not allowed any voice in making—which would disfranchise nine-tenths of our own people, and fix upon them all the badge of degradation and slavery.

Mr. ODOM replied with the utmost vehemence. He preferred to return to the Union with the concessions already made, but if he could not get back on such concessions, he would return under any restrictions, that might be imposed. If the proposed amendment should be adopted, what then? *To revolutionize—to fight the battle over again? That had been tried once, and with what result? He had lost the savings of fifty years by Secession, but he had submitted, and intended to abide by the issue. Under any and all circumstances, under any and all impositions and restrictions, he should fight for the Union; he would never fight against it.* The United States should be his home; the Government of the United States should be his Government, and he would stand by the Star-spangled banner wherever that banner floated.

The remarks of Mr. ODOM were applauded in a way that would have even satisfied our old friend THADDEUS, indeed the vehemence and violent gesticulation of the orator, and the relish with which his remarks were received, looked somewhat as if the supporters of the Manly amendment were in danger of forcible ejectment. But all was soon as calm as an unruffled lake. It was the second instance of violence during the Convention—the first was accorded to "NAT. BOYDEN," on his denunciation of secession, at the beginning of the first secession.

Judge HOWARD closed the debate. He thought the discussion had assumed an importance it did not deserve. He should vote for the amendment of Judge MANLY; it retained the present oath and the very words proposed to be stricken out, and in addition, an oath of allegiance to the State. The discussion about secession he deemed entirely out of place—the question had been referred to the sword, the only arbiter, and was settled. No delegate could entertain the notion that State office could be accepted without an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. But he had no desire to conceal his own sentiments. This question called secession—that the General Government had no right to coerce a State, he had always believed, now believed, and expected to believe till the day of his death, to be the true construction of the Constitution as intended by the framers of the Government. But another question had been established, and he expected honestly to abide by it.

To the above speech there was no reply, and the vote being taken on Judge MANLY's amendment, it was rejected by about 62 to 20.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN is the probable nominee for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio District, notwithstanding the Convention got into a dead-lock on the 28th of June, and adjourned without making a nomination. COLUMBUS DELANO, "Conservative," NOW represents the district, but if gave Gen. MORGAN 787 majority for Governor last Fall. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Ohio. Gen. SCHENCK has been renominated in the Third, and SAMUEL SHELLABARGER in the Seventh (Columbus) District. Gen. ASHLEY has announced his purpose to run again in the Tenth District. Mr. HUTCHINS is contesting the nomination in the Nineteenth with Gen. GARFIELD. Both are Radicals; the success of the General is predicted. Among the candidates ambitious to succeed Judge BINGHAM in the Seventeenth are: W. ALLISON, editor of the Steubenville *Herald;* Gen. C. F. MANDERSON, of Stark County; Gen. JAMES W. RELLY, of Columbiana County; H. S. MARTIN, of Stark County; ROSWELL MARSH, of Steubenville; and JOHN T. OLIVER, of Alliance.

We have already published Gen. SHERMAN'S Fourth of July speech at Salem, Ill. The General was followed by Gen. LOGAN and Gov. OGLESBY. The following passage occurred in the speech of the latter:

I was a Whig, but I have great affection for you loyal Democrats, you fathers, who sent your sons to support Gen. SHERMAN, who, I believe, is a Democrat.

Gen. SHERMAN—I never was a Democrat. I only voted once in my life.

I beg your pardon, General. I leave it to you Democrats who have got an honorable record; to you men who were friends of the Union; to you who have always been friends of your country, shall that Copperhead concern steal away your honorable name? [No, no.] Well, then, you fight it out. We are responsible for everything that is done now.

A meeting was held in Denton, Maryland, July 3, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions in the Baltimore on the 25th, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the President's restoration policy. A resolution was also passed, stating that the members of the meeting desired and would use their efforts to secure a just execution of the Registration law while it remains upon the statute book, but favored its modification at the earliest practicable moment.

The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* of the 6th says:

"With two or three exceptions,—and they are reasonable men and will, we feel sure, on further reflection, change their views—our editorial brethren of Georgia have all concurred in the call for a full representation in the approaching Philadelphia Conservative Convention. This is gratifying. The country needs nothing so much as a meeting together of the people from all sections and a frank interchange of views and feelings."

In the apportionment of Representatives an addition of one to the Illinois quota was made, and instead of redistricting the State, a Representative is to be elected at large. Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT and Hon. J. F. FARNSWORTH are talked of as the candidates on the Republican side. NORMAN B. JUDD, late United States Minister to Berlin, is among the candidates in the First District as successor of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH.

A huge practical joke, which will last a year, was lately played Buffalo. The Republican Mayor being absent, the Democratic Council elected a Mayor *pro tem.*, which latter gentleman withdrew all the Mayor's appointments, and made new ones from the Democratic ranks. The Council confirmed all the new appointments, and the Mayor *pro tem.* confirmed the proceedings of the Council.

At the Texas State election, Galveston, Houston, Austin and Hamstead voted largely in favor of THROCKMORTON for Governor, and the Union Conservative ticket is elected by an immense majority. The local elections are the same. It is believed the majority will be six to one. Negro suffrage killed the opposing party. A very large vote was polled throughout the State.

The Pensacola *Observer*, of June 21, contained an order from Major-Gen. FOSTER, reëstablishing martial law in the Counties of Santa Rosa, Escambia, Levy, Madison and Alachua, which has been rendered necessary, the Commanding-General says, by the occurrence of murders and other crimes committed upon the persons of loyal citizens, and the failure of the civil authorities to bring the criminals to justice.

The Montgomery *Mail* is sadly puzzled to know whether Alabama has a Governor or not. Mr. PATTON is absent—Mr. CRENSHAW, the President of the Senate, will not act as Governor; and, therefore, as the President of the Senate is neither dead, absent or resigned, the Speaker of the House, Mr. COOPER, cannot be called upon to act as Governor.

The Radical Union Executive Committee of Missouri have issued an address, in which they urge upon the Union men of the State prompt, united and energetic action in the campaign already opened. They call upon them to drop local quarrels, and make a fair and square fight for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* "is authorized by Gov. STONE to say" that he has been personally assured by Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, and Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, that they do not intend to call extra sessions of the Legislature in their respective States for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

The Alexandria *State Journal* is satisfied that a deep-laid plan exists to keep alive the hopes, purposes and organization of the late secession movement in Virginia and the whole South, one measure being to keep control of the land and another to retard the settlement of Northerners in the country.

Complete official returns from the Oregon election give the following Union majorities: MALLORY, for Congress, 555; WOODS, for Governor, 327. The remainder of the State ticket receives a still larger majority. The Legislature stands: Senate, 8 Union majority; House, 5 Union majority.

Major-Gen. CHARLES DEVENS is suggested as the Union candidate for Congress in the Eighth Massachusetts (Worcester) District. Ex-Gov. ANDREW, GEORGE C. RICHARDSON and J. M. S. WILLIAMS are mentioned as successors of Mr. HOOPER in the Fourth (Boston) District.

The Southern Radicals, including PASCHAL, SHERWOOD, and Gov. HAMILTON, of TEXAS; FOWLER, STOKES and MAYNARD, of Tennessee; PEIRPOINT and BOTTS, of Virginia, and others, have had their call prepared and signed for a National Convention, to be held at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, early in September.

A meeting of citizens from various parts of Tennessee, was held at Nashville, July 4, and arrangements made for holding Conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia. The meeting also appointed four delegates for the State at large.

The National Union and the National Johnson Clubs of Washington have been united by an unanimous vote of each. A new organization has been formed, to consist of two Executive Committees, now resolved into one, under the name of the National Union Executive Committee.

The Greenville *News Era* contains a letter from Mr. POWELL, Senator of the Third District of Tenn., upon the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. He declares it to be a duty which he owes the people of the State, to aid in every way that action.

The *State Journal* says that the Congressional canvass is being considerably agitated in the First Wisconsin District. Hon. HALBERT E. PAINE will be a candidate for reelection, there being no Union man named against him.

The Missouri Conservative Convention, at St. Louis, adjourned on Wednesday, after appointing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in August. A committee, appointed for the purpose, have issued an address to the people.

There are said to be at this time twenty-one candidates for the position of Member of Congress, thirty-two for Governor, and eleven for United States Senator, in Kansas.

There appears to be some opposition to the nomination of Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD, Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District, in Pennsylvania.

Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH was renominated by acclamation at the Republican Congressional Convention for the Second Illinois District, at Elgin, July 6.

The Unionists of Clarion County have unanimously recommended Hon. AMOS MYERS for the Congressional nomination in the Twelfth Pennsylvania District.

Conventions have already been called in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth Indiana District (DUMONT'S) is called for July 19.

A new paper is to be established at Augusta, Me., to support the policy of President JOHNSON. Its motto will be, "Support the Government."

It is reported that Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will stump the First Iowa District for Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, the JOHNSON candidate.

A State Convention of the supporters of President JOHNSON in Maryland, is to be held at Baltimore, on the 25th.

Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, has ordered an election for three members of Congress and two Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* suggests that Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, be delegated to attend the great Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Mr. ARNELL, a Radical leader in the Tennessee House of Representatives, has, in a recent speech, declared in favor of negro suffrage.

Several Northern capitalists engaged in business in Mobile, it is stated, intend starting a Radical paper in that city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor of Florida has secured control over the education of the freedmen in that State, and Rev. Mr. DUNCAN has been appointed General Superintendent. Thirty-two schools, which are self-sustaining, have been organized in the principal towns. A large majority of the teachers are Southern men, though some are negroes and some are Northerners. In selecting from the latter class, care was taken to choose only those who intended making the South their home. It is claimed that the leading freedmen are heartily coöperating, and that by this system the negro will be taught that as his future must be identified with the Southerner, the most feeling should exist between former master and slave. Georgia papers are urging the adoption of the same system in that State.

It is related of Rev. Mr. LINDSLEY, the Medina murderer, by an old classmate, that at the early age of 14 he had prepared himself to enter college, but one day, while wrestling with a schoolmate, he hurt his spine and was laid on a sick bed for a long time. When he recovered it was found that he had forgotten every word he had learned, and that he must commence at his A-B C's, and learn everything over again. By dint of hard study he again fitted himself for college, and in due time graduated, but there was always something lacking after his accident. He attempted to follow the pursuit of the ministry, but was not fitted for the calling, and gave it up almost entirely.

The prominent feature in the celebration of the Fourth at Indianapolis, Ind., was the grand display of the soldier-citizens of the State, who had been invited to come to the capital and march once more under their war-worn and tattered banners, and then formally deliver them to the custody and safe-keeping of the State. The presentation address was made by Maj.-Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, and the response by Gov. MORTON. The flags presented consisted of the colors of thirteen regiments of cavalry, twenty-six batteries, and one hundred and fifty-six regiments of infantry.

Some of the loyal citizens of Wayne County, N. C., held a meeting on the Fourth of July, at which the Declaration of Independence was read and resolutions were passed expressing their "grateful thanks to God for having preserved the Union and forever wiped out the national blot of Slavery, and deploring and deprecating the spirit of bitterness engendered by the late rebellion, which displays itself so intolerably in its persistent and arrogant denunciations of Union men."

A man named BARROWS, who had been circulating counterfeit greenbacks along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was detected, but jumped off the train. The passengers pursued him three miles and captured him, when he ineffectually offered two hundred dollars in good money to be released. A very large amount of counterfeit money, mostly twenties, was found in his possession.

A meeting was held in Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening for the relief of the Portland sufferers. Mayor PEDDIE presided, and a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, DAVID CAMPBELL, GEORGE PETERS, JOHN A. BOPPE and CHRISTOPHER NUGENT, were appointed to receive subscriptions. Contributions will be received at the counters of all the banks.

A Richmond paper grows indignant at having seen on Sunday a large number of colored ladies and gentlemen riding in all the style that the livery stables could furnish, and especially at having seen white drivers upon the box and the negroes upon the cushions behind—a strange reversal of former situations.

The Attorney-General's Department is now engaged in putting into print all the important legal opinions and decisions of the Attorney-General during the existence of the office. All the decisions are in print that have been rendered up to the year 1860, or nearly to the end of Attorney-General BLACK's term.

A Soldiers' and Sailors' Union has been organized in Detroit, with Gen. O. B. WILCOX as President, its object being to aid discharged soldiers and sailors in obtaining employment. The Union has unanimously elected three ladies as honorary members, in acknowledgement of services which have been rendered by them to the soldiers.

Advices from Macon, Ga., mention the brutal murder by two negroes of a Mrs. ROLLINS, near that city. The lady's husband was in Savannah at the time, and the negroes beat her to death with sticks, and robbed the house; a white child was severely beaten also. The negroes escaped.

The Richmond *Whig* states that insanity is becoming fearfully prevalent among the freedmen. During the month of May fifteen or sixteen such unfortunates were placed in confinement, while in former times that number would hardly have been found in five years.

The Leroy (N. Y.) *Gazette* says: "The wife of JOHN MICHAELS, of Bethany, finished hoeing potatoes on Friday, and on Monday gave birth to three daughters—one weighing 3½, another 3¼, and another 3¾ pounds

with," that is, then and there, at the time of the commission of the offence. Is not that plain and obvious meaning and intent of this section? It seems to me it does not admit of a doubt. While courts should be zealous in guarding the rights of citizens, the good order and well-being of the community are subjects entitled to some consideration. The proposition that the whole law is "unconstitutional and wholly void" because it impairs the obligation of contracts, cannot be sustained for a moment. That this act in terms revokes all preëxisting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors will not be denied. It was strictly within the power of the Legislature thus to revoke an unexpired license. No limitation to the power of the Legislature in this respect can be pretended, except such as may be found in that clause of the Constitution of the United States which forbids the obligation of contracts to be impaired. And that clause has no application to the exercise of police power, such as the granting, withholding and revoking of a license and similar acts. I will simply call your honor's attention to the familiar principle that a part of a law may be void by reason of its repugnancy to the Constitution, and the other part may be valid, unless the two parts are so blended together, that the one cannot be enforced without the aid and existence of the other. I don't propose to elaborate this point, because, I do not see anything in the law calling for the application of that principle. With these hastily prepared and desultory observations, I will close what I have to say by a very few general remarks, which I feel called upon as prosecuting officer to make. Shortly after the passage of this law I was called upon at a public meeting for my opinion as to its validity. I believed then, as I now do, that the law was constitutional, and so stated, at the same time advising them to obey it. I have had no occasion since to regret what I then said, and would not if I could, change a single word I then uttered. I then and now believe that it is for the interest of those engaged in the liquor business to obey the law. I then believed and now know that they are being misled by lawyers who believe as firmly as I do in the constitutionality of this law. Ask these lawyers their opinions, and one will say, "The law is perfectly constitutional;" another, that his object is to "block up the Courts;" another, the purpose is delay, "that his clients in the meantime can make more than enough to pay costs;" and again, that "Courts dare not enforce it, and Juries will not convict." These remarks have no application whatever to the learned counsel in this case. To all such I say, that Courts in Kings County dare enforce, the public officer dares prosecute, and jurors will convict upon proper testimony. Yet now, notwithstanding the fierce denunciations against the law, the promises of immunity held out to them by certain lawyers; notwithstanding that injunctions in favor of liquor-dealers have been almost forced upon them by Judge CARDOZO, whose injunction mill has ground them out at the rate of about twenty a minute, to the great scandal of the Judiciary; notwithstanding the captivating advertisements, which appear as thick as leaves in Valambrosa, offering free rum, easy injunctions, and "no questions asked," over six thousand persons have complied with its provisions by taking out licenses, and many of these since the injunction mill has been in full operation. Are those who have complied with the law entitled to no consideration, to no protection? Is it right and just that those who defy the law should enjoy the same privileges as those who obey it? Is it not an imperative duty to protect those who have complied with the law in the enjoyment of their rights? Does not justice to these men, to society and to humanity call upon us to do our whole duty in maintaining and executing the law? But it is called an infamous, an odious, a tyrannical and oppressive law. Tell me that a law is infamous that leaves our Police Courts almost desolate and abandoned on Monday morning? Tell me that a law is odious that lessens by one-half the number of arrests for drunkenness, disorders and breaches of the peace on Sundays? Tell me that a law is oppressive and tyrannical that leaves hundreds of fathers of families to spend their Sunday nights at home instead of in the station-houses? Away, railers against the law, with such arguments, instigated by a false policy, and speak out the honest sentiments of your hearts, and the drunkard for whom you plead, and his famishing children, against whom you plead, will bless you. But one word in conclusion, and I leave the case with my learned associate. I am fully aware that this, as the former law, affects a large class of our citizens, who, as a general thing, use light drinks containing but a very small percentage of intoxicating properties. I maintained, when in the Legislature, and have ever since advocated, that true temperance would be promoted by encouraging the more general use of light drinks, such as lager and the various kinds of light wines; and I have no doubt that the Legislature will in time see the necessity of such encouragement. But until the law is changed or modified by the Legislature, I trust it will not be set aside on slight and trivial grounds.

In the course of his argument Mr. MORRIS made liberal quotations from and references to the authorities to sustain the positions taken. He was followed by Gen. CROOKE, whose eloquent argument was calculated to give force to the points taken by his associate.

The Judges intimated that they would take ample time to thoroughly weigh the matter, and would doubtless be able to render a decision on Saturday morning. If that decision should be in favor of the Excise Board, the law will thereafter be enforced in Brooklyn, while it will remain inoperative in New-York.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Over $70,000 Subscribed—Money still Flowing In—Appeals to be Made from the Pulpits on Sunday—Telegram from the Mayor of Portland—Letter from Joseph C. Noyes of Portland—A Thrilling Picture.

Another meeting of the General Committee of Citizens, appointed at the Chamber of Commerce last Saturday, was held yesterday, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN presiding.

Mr. OLIVER B. DORRANCE said, that being a native of Portland he went there on Saturday last, and returned on Monday. He constantly met men who were hitherto comfortable who had lost their all. One old gentleman, 84 years old, a resident there for upward of sixty years, told him that he went there without anything, and after sixty years industry he was now without anything. The fire came upon him before he had time to put on his coat. There was no accommodation for most of the people, and they were yet obliged to live in tents, subject to annoyance from the dust principally created by the burning buildings. No rain had fallen there since the calamity occurred. It was really wonderful to think that there had been no accidents from falling chimneys and walls, and under the mercy of God no lives had been lost. A committee of influential gentlemen, with Mayor LINCOLN at their head, came from Boston to view the condition of affairs, a few days back, and they were more than astonished at the condition in which they found things. When they returned to Boston and gave a description of what they had seen, it changed the entire feeling among the citizens there, and it was now believed that fully $200,000 would be raised in that city, if not more. Many private subscriptions had also been sent from Boston immediately after the occurrence. One gentleman subscribed $2,000. The people of Portland were not at first in such close trading interest with New-York, having but one steamer running each week; but now three steamers run, and it was anticipated before the fire to have one running every day. At the same time, he hoped the citizens of New-York would remember them in the hour of their great adversity, and help to build up their city again. The Chairman said that at first the subscriptions did not come in as fast as he desired to meet the exigencies of the case, which he might well say had no parallel in the history of the country. Now the subscriptions, although not flowing in fast, were coming in steadily. The appeal to the people of New-York, proposed by Mr. NOYES, and already published, he thought well to get printed for the purpose of circulation. In addition to that he thought would be very desirable for the clergymen of the various parishes of this city to be requested to make a stirring appeal to their congregations for contributions. No means should be left untried in securing contributions.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he had also recently come from Portland, of which city he was a native. While there he had been obliged to share his clothing with a gentleman who had taken refuge in his mother's house with ten others. One respectable jeweler, 70 years of age, had removed his stock to Exchange-street; but the fire overtook him and he lost all. There was another matter he would wish to allude to. It was a fact that the people who were quite as comfortable as any gentleman in the room before the calamity, had now no means of cooking the food they received; no knife, fork, spoon nor plate to eat off. This surely presented an aspect of the case which every person could understand.

Mr. CHITTENDEN made a few remarks. He said the members of the Committee had not met with a cordial response on the part of the public. It was only necessary that the people should fully understand the necessities of the case to give liberally. Circulars were to be sent to individuals through the Post-office, and copies would be given to clergymen asking them to call upon their congregations for contributions next Sunday.

Mr. RICHARD P. BUCK said that he had brought the subject to the attention of the Board of Underwriters, and they would take action to-day (Thursday.) The Produce Exchange had raised nearly $3,500, and would increase the sum to $5,000, and, perhaps, $10,000. He had also collected about $600, which properly belonged to the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said he had called upon the directors of some of the banks, but they did not feel justified in voting away the money of the stockholders. Still he had no doubt that the officers would contribute liberally.

Messrs. Eugene Kelly, John Bryan, Charles Donohue and Daniel Develin were added to the General Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following list of contributions was then reported:

Previously acknowledged	$10,462	Kulter, Luckemeyer & Co.	100
Jas. Cassidy	25	Joseph Fischer	100
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	500	Wm. Watson & Co.	100
J. D. Locke & Co.	50	P. Donald & Co.	50
J. Nelson Tappan	50	Coffin, Lee & Co.	50
Caleb Swan	100	H. Herman & Co.	50
Geo. F. Noyes	100	S. M. & B. Cohen & Co.	25
Barney, Butler & Parsons	50	A. Rusch & Co.	100
Robt. Dillon	50	L. E. Amsinck & Co.	100
Baxter & Merrill	100	Harbeck & Co.	250
Jas. E. Ward & Co.	100	Ryerson & Bates	100
Kemp, Day & Co.	100	Bukhemer & Schmidt	50
W. A. & A. M. White	100	Homer Franklin	50
Clark, Wilson & Co.	100	Henry Bucking	25
Robt. Colgate & Co.	100	Wm. Florence	25
Colgate & Co.	100	L. Higgins	20
Raynolds, Pratt & Co.	100	W. W. Wall	10
Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.	100	E. J. Crane	10
		Dow S. Kittle	10
		G. Darling	5
R. Hoe & Co.	100	Cash	10
Joseph Byrne	5	George Scraft	1
Holden, Hopkins & Stokes	100	John Cavanagh	10
N. E. James & Co.	50	J. F. Chamberlain	10
Wm. S. Gilman	100	John D. Gardner	100
G. & G. Woodman	50	Arthur Robinson, of Robinson & Ogden	100
Benj. J. Wenberg	100	Boonen, Graves & Co.	100
Warren, Beebe & Co.	100	E. N. Packer & Co.	100
Charles Fowler	25	N. L. Atherton	100
Wm. Wall's Sons	100	John Slade & Co.	150
John H. Garth & Co.	100	Farnham, Gilbert & Co.	100
DeFord, Thayer & Co.	100	Pomeroy, Adams & Co.	100
Benner & Brown	100	Slades & Colley	150
Burdett, Jones & Co.	50	Tappan, Thompson & Co.	20
George F. Downing	50	Charles H. Russell	100
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	500	J. W. Seligman & Co.	100
R. L. Stuart	250	H. B. Claflin & Co.	1,000
John Baird	150	George Bliss & Co.	250
Wm. T. Frost	100	Lee, Bliss & Co.	100
Dawson & Walker	100	Denny, Jones & Poor	100
Great Western Ins. Co.	250	Hall, Southwick & Co.	100
M. Morgan's Sons	100	Lathrop, Luddington & Co.	250
T. R. Minturn	100	George A. Wicks	250
Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.	100	Anthony & Hall	200
Gros & March	50	Kendall, Cleveland, Opdyke & Co.	100
Martin & Ritchie	100	Harlhurst & Smith	100
Winthrop G. Ray	100	Dow, Harriman, Durfee & Co.	200
P. Balen & Co.	100	Floyd, Bailey & Co.	50
Skiel & Reynolds	100	A. T. Stewart & Co.	1,000
S. Hirschhorn & Co.	50	Thomas Richardson	100
Willet C. Ward & Co.	100	Hatch, Johnson & Co.	200
Henry Eyre	500	Varnum & Hoy	100
Nath. D. Carlile & Sons	100	Hadden & Co.	100
Wagner & Welsford	100	McCombie & Child	100
Dowley, Corners & Co.	100	Fuller, Treat & Cox	50
Malcolm C. Green	50	Towle & Co	50
Chas. T. Gostenhoier	50	Geo. E. L. Hyatt	50
Geo. Savory & Co.	100	Merwin & Bray	50
Atholf, Bergman & Co.	100	Riker & Co.	100
G. W. Hillman & Co.	100	A. G. Higgins	50
White, Sheffield & Co.	100	A. T. Briggs	20
Poppenhausen & Koning	200	Ezra Wheeler & Co.	100
Jeremiah Curtis & Sons	200	Cash	50
Burdett, Everitt & Co	100	Bowerman Brothers	50
Thos. Suffern	500	Ives, Butler & Co	100
S. G. & G. C. Ward	100	Gill, Gillets & Noyes	100
Austin Thorp & Co	100	John Caswell	250
Haggerty & Co	250	George W. Dane & Co.	100
Fairchild & Fanshawe	250	Carey & Co	100
Townsend, Montant & Co.	250	George O. Cotting & Co.	100
Wm. Lattimer & Co.	200	Kirkland & Co.	100
Tift, Kilogg & Griswold	100	Wetmore, Cryder & Co.	50
Christy, Constant & Co.	100	Olyphant, Son & Co.	250
James F. White & Co	100	Bucklin, Crane & Co.	100
Robert S. Ummon & Co.	100	Olyphant & Co. (China)	200
Paton, Stewart & Co.	100	Merritt & Turnbull	50
Campbell, McGee & Co.	100	Sturgess, Arnold & Co.	500
Garrett, Clark & Co.	100	John Munroe & Co.	200
W. C. Langley & Co.	100	Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.	250
Whittemore, Dyer & Post	100	Robert Bayard	200
Lindsay, Chittick & Co.	100	Chas. Butler	50
A. Person & Harriman	100	Joseph B. Collins	15
		Total	$30,208

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Mayor yesterday received the following telegram from Mr. STEVENS, Mayor of Portland:

JULY 10, 1866.

Thanks for the liberality of your citizens. Have received the amount sent by you—$1,081 56.

AUG. E. STEVENS, Mayor of Portland.

Mayor HOFFMAN has received the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$1,330 89	Rollins, Calhoun & Co., 26 Vesey-st.	100 00
Cash	5 00		
F. F. Marbury	25 00	Total	$1,460 89

SAXTON AND RAYMOND'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following are additional subscriptions through Messrs. SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 New-street:

Already acknowledged	$5,228	Newman, Onderdonk & Capron	$15
E. Morison & Co.	100	J. A. Degraw	2
Floyd, Hamilton & Co.	100	Cash	5
Wilson & Redmond	100		
A. Newbold Morris	50		
Total			$5,600

LETTER FROM PORTLAND.

The following letter from Portland is interesting:

PORTLAND, July 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have this day drawn on you at sight for $4,500 in favor of A. E. Stevens, Mayor, as authorized by my son, Mr. GEORGE F. NOYES.

I have embraced the earliest moment that the matter could be attended to. The depressure in all departments of business is so great that it is almost impossible to get attention. I also have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 7th, covering check of $728, and shall obtain a receipt from the Mayor for the full sum of $5,228 and inclose herewith.

For your disinterested and efficient exertions in procuring such noble expressions of the sympathy of your friends in New-York, I warmly thank you in behalf of the ten thousand houseless inhabitants of our devoted town.

It usually happens that the first statements of loss in a calamity like ours, prove to have been greatly exaggerated. In the present instance, no account that I have seen expresses the extent and degree of suffering that really exists.

The responses of our friends in other cities and towns have been wonderfully liberal, and far exceeding our highest expectations. I trust that the large sums received will be discreetly and judiciously distributed, as we may look forward to a Winter when all our resources for relief will be taxed to the utmost.

Again warmly thanking you for the deep interest you have manifested for us, I remain, very truly,

JOSEPH C. NOYES.

Messrs. SAXTON & RAYMOND, New-York.

THE SCENE PICTURED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A gentleman signing himself "Pilgrim" gives the following graphic story to the public, by way of appeal for the ten thousand homeless persons in Portland: "I can speak from experience and observation, and wish to urge the friends of humanity and Christianity to do all they can, promptly, for the relief of the sufferers. While doing business in New-York and residing in Brooklyn, I had a family and home in Portland. The telegraphic dispatch on Thursday afternoon, July 5, announcing the extent of the fire, alarmed me, and I took a Sound steamer at 5, reaching Portland on Friday noon. I passed from the western to the eastern depot on Commercial-street. The fire had ceased, except where it occasionally blazed over desolate ruins. I looked up all the streets running into Commercial, and nearly all were in ashes. I sought my family. Our house and their home was gone! I went to friends whose houses were spared, and after visiting place after place, for two hours, I found my family at last at a storehouse on Central Wharf, with a wagon-load of effects—all that had been saved. By the kindness of Capt. SHERWOOD, of the *Franconia*, they lodged on board that steamer for the night, and left on the following day for New-York. As has been reported, the fire originated from a fire-cracker about 4:30 P. M. on the 4th. Our house was a mile from the place where the fire originated, and yet between 11 and 12 it was in a blaze, and the occupants had to fly they hardly knew whither. Scores of houses caught around them simultaneously. It was fire "to the right of them and fire to the left of them," but by perseverence they gained the wharf on Commercial-street, and watched all night the desolating track of the flames. They had packed most of their valuables, and had taken many of them out of the house; but they could obtain no help to carry them away. The fire consumed what was in the yard and in the street, and some of them came to Brooklyn without a change of clothing. On Saturday morning, the 7th, I rose early and made a circuit of the territory where the fire had passed. It would be uninteresting to most of your readers to describe its boundaries; but if they will imagine that all the buildings from Fulton to Atlantic-street, in Brooklyn, were swept away, so that nothing could be seen—nothing but rows of chimneys—they will have some idea of it. Or, on a larger scale, if all were gone but chimneys and half-fallen walls, in New-York, from South to West-street, reaching up to Union-square, the scene would be like this. Whole neighborhoods are gone; churches and whole parishes, school-houses and books and scholars have all vanished. The great business thoroughfares with two or three exceptions, all the banks, six hotels, eight churches, every newspaper office, all the law offices are burned. In all, eighteen hundred buildings were destroyed, and ten thousand inhabitants are homeless. Who that has a heart can fail to feel for such suffering, and who the means that will decline to respond to the committees appointed to receive and forward the needful relief?

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$30,200	Open Board	$3,000
Brooklyn	10,000	Gold Exchange	3,000
Mayor's Office	1,460	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,125
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Petroleum Board	1,000
Board of Brokers	3,000	Prod. Exch'ge, about	3,500
Total			$62,885

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS.

A Cunard Bonded Warehouse in Jersey City Robbed of $5,000 worth of Velvets—The Burglars and the Receivers Arrested in this City by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police—A Portion of the Goods Recovered.

Some four or five weeks ago, the large bonded warehouse, situated at the Cunard Dock, foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, who gained access to the roof by means of a shed adjoining. After reaching the roof they broke open the scuttle, and so entered the building, when they packed up and carried off sixteen large rolls of black silk velvet, valued at over $5,000, the property of Messrs. SULZBACHER, GUTTERMAN & WEDELES, of No. 132 Church-street, and Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Thomas-street. The thieves were quite successful in making their escape, covering up their tracks with considerable ingenuity.

In the early part of the present month, Capt. STEERS of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who has but recently been assigned to that important post, heard of the burglary, and at once set to work to discover the thieves. He was ably aided by Detective GEORGE McCLOUD of his force. After some days search these officers became convinced that they were on the right scent, and the persuit was followed up with renewed vigor. On Monday night Detective McCLOUD found two of the stolen pieces of silk, valued at $300, in the possession of MARY RAMSEY, of No. 612 Water-street, which she said were brought there by her daughter-in-law, JULIA MONAHAN, alias Thompson. Both of these women were arrested and locked up in the Liberty-street Station-house. Having thus gained a clue, the officers had no difficulty in finding and arresting the husband of JULIA, JAS. MONAHAN, alias "Stuttering John," and three others, named JAMES McGILL, JAMES WRIGHT, *alias* "Buck Kelly," and JAMES GAVIGNON, *alias* "Family Pat," and all three of them were safely lodged in the cells of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house. The evidence against these men is said by the police to be of the clearest kind, and it is understood that MANAHAN does not deny the fact, as he was found in possession of the silks. His statement is that they did not go for the silks, but "cracked the crib" for a lot of jewelry, valued at $100,000, which they knew to be stored there. They found, however, on gaining the interior, that the jewelry was packed away beneath a large quantity of other goods, which prevented them from getting at it. They, however, made the best of a bad bagain, and carried off the silk.

The Police describe these men to be old and well-known thieves, nearly all of them having served out sentences of imprisonment for similar offences. MONAHAN was sent to Sing Sing about four years ago for three years and six months, on a conviction for robbing the same warehouse and carrying away goods belonging to the same firm, who now intend prosecuting the entire gang.

Great credit is due to Capt. STEERS and Detective McCLOUD for the manner in which they worked up the case, recovered a portion of the property, and arrested the entire gang engaged in the burglary. They anticipate being able to secure the remaining fourteen rolls of velvet stolen from the warehouse at an early day. The prisoners are now in custody at the station-house, awaiting requisitions from the Governor of the State of New-Jersey, which are expected to arrive to-day.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners was held yesterday; Present—Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

The following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From SAMUEL WIGHTALL, Physician for "Colored Home," requesting a supply of hose for use in case of fire; from BENJAMIN MARTIN, as follows:

I cannot let this occasion pass without extolling the conduct of Engine Company No. 11, at the fire No. 448 Houston-street, on Wednesday night, June 27. I think some of the Company must have been on "patrol duty," as in two minutes after the alarm they had a line from the hydrant and the fire out, thereby saving the premises, and the adjoining one, which the writer occupies.

Yours with respect, BENJAMIN MARTIN, No. 446 Houston-street.

From Chief Engineer, submitting report of number of fires for the month ending June 30, as follows: Alarms of fires, 76; false alarms, 5. Total number of fires and alarms, 81. Total number of fires and alarms from January 1 to July 1, 377.

From Chief Engineer, recommending that two machinists and one wheelwright be employed at the repair yard.

From Chief Engineer, making requisitions for supplies.

From Chief Engineer, requesting that new sets of wheels be furnished for Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 4, 6, and 12.

From Chief Engineer, transmitting communication from Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to laying down of new hydrants.

From John Conley, District Engineer, requesting that the telegraph be introduced into his residence.

From Charles L. Chapin, Superintendent, making requisition for telegraph supplies.

From Charles M. Moore, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, claiming credit for discovery of fire at Steinway's piano manufactory.

From Engine Co. No. 14, asking to have bath tub placed in house.

The following resignations were accepted: Geo. W. Hall, Engine Company No. 14; Thomas P. Stephenson, Engine Company No. 14; J. Roberts, Engine Company No. 16; Jno. Gleason, Engine Company No. 17; T. McGrath, Engine Company No. 29; M. Mulligan, Engine Company No. 30; Jno. A. Keeling, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline:

Complaint of Chief Engineer against Driver of Engine Company No. 10; complaint of William Donnelly, Foreman Engine Company No. 5, against James Powell; complaint of J. J. Mallen, Foreman Engine Company No. 6, against Daniel King; complaint of William E. Sanbeg, Foreman Engine Company No. 16, against T. O. Roberts; complaint of N. L. Chamberlain, Foreman Engine Company No. 17, against James Neville and Thomas Harrington; complaint of William H. Sanders, Assistant Foreman Engine Company No. 10, against John Gleason; complaint of Hugh Bonner, Foreman Engine Company No. 20, against Michael Brennan and James Britt; complaint of Arnot Spence, Foreman Engine Company No. 29, against Thomas McGrath; complaint of William P. Daniells, Foreman Engine Company No. 34, against John Coyle, Assistant Foreman, Louis A. Lallemont, Engineer of Steamer, and James Larell; complaint of J. B. Dinham, Foreman Engine Company No. 22, against Foreman of Engine Company No. 38; complaint of John Rourke, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, against Engine Company No. 5; complaint of Robert King, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, against M. V. B. Duvall; complaint of Wm. Rowe, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, against Patrick Fagan; complaint of Wm. W. Bowler, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, against Jas. Boyle and Lewis Flock; complaint of Superintendent Telegraph against Jas. C. Scully and Michael Gregory.

Monthly reports of companies for June were received and referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline. Commissioner Abbe presented report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, giving the number and location of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies for the month of June. Commissioner ABBE presented the report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, recommending the following appointments: Washington Ryers, private Engine Company No. 16; George Macomb, private Engine Company No. 17. Which was adopted.

Commissioner ABBE presented the report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, disposing of the numerous complaints referred to them as follows: Complaint against James Neville, Engine Company No. 17, substantiated, and Neville dismissed; complaint against Thomas Harrington, Engine Company No. 17, not sustained; complaint against C. C. Flick, Engine Company No. 23, not sustained; complaint against James Powell, Engine Company No. 5, dismissed; complaint against Michael Brennan and James Britt dismissed, parties reprimanded; complaint against Engine Company No. 8, substantiated, and adjudged Company guilty of violation of rules in passing another Company going in the same direction, upon the same street, while proceeding to a fire; that they were justified in this particular instance in doing so by the attending circumstances, but that they are censurable in turning out and thus cutting off Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; complaint against M. V. B. Duvall, of Hook and Ladder No. 7, sustained, and Duvall reprimanded; complaint against John Coyle, Assistant-Foreman of Engine No. 34, dismissed; complaint against Louis A. Sallemont dismissed; complaint against James Larell, Engine No. 34, dismissed; complaint against Patrick Fagan, Hook and Ladder No. 9, substantiated, and Fagan dismissed; complaint against Lewis Flock and James Boyle, Hook and Ladder No. 10, dismissed

Commissioner BROWN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bell now on the Post-office tower be recast, under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Telegraph.

Commissioner BROWN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter all persons who may be nominated for appointment as firemen by the Board shall, before receiving authority to serve as such, be examined by a competent Surgeon, to be approved by the Department; and if found, on such examination, to be in sound physical health, and in height not less than 5 feet 7 inches, shall be considered qualified to serve, and not otherwise, and such nomination and appointment shall not be considered as valid until after such surgical examination and approval.

The resolution was lost by the following vote:
YEAS—Commissioners Pinckney and Brown.
NAYS—Commissioners Engs and Abbe.

Commissioner ABBE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board advertise for proposals for furnishing 500 tons of stove coal for use of this Department, and 200 tons of English cannel coal for steamer use, to be delivered at the several engine and hook and ladder houses, bell-towers, repair-yards and Firemen's Hall, in such quantities and at such time as may be designated by this Board, proposals to be received for each kind jointly or separately.

Commissioner Pinckney offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies be authorized to contract for supplying the Fire Companies in this Department with anthracite coal, and that the same be laid in the houses of the department immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Supplies.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Louis A. Lallemont, engineer of steamer No. 34, while proceeding through Tenth-avenue to a fire on the evening of the 7th inst., and being in the uniform of this department, was assaulted and brutally beaten by some person or persons unknown; now therefore,

Resolved, That this department offer a reward of $250 for the detection and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this outrage, the same to be paid on the certificate of the Judge, before whom such person or persons may be convicted.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That ten steam fire engines of the first class be ordered from the Amoskeag Works, for the use of those steam fire engine companies now using engines of the third class.

Which was lost by the following vote:
YEAS—Commissioners Pickney and Brown.
NAYS—Commissioners Engs and Abbe.

The Board the adjourned.

Yesterday's Cholera Report.

The official bulletin, at the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday recorded two cases of cholera in this City, as follows: NICHOLAS BRADY, aged 82 years, was reported sick of cholera at No. 166 Water-street, on Tuesday afternoon. He was attended by Medical Inspector ACHESON, and in the evening found to be convalescing. The premises are in good order. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. POWDERBY was reported sick of cholera, at No. 6 State-street. The report was verified by a Medical Inspector at 11 o'clock, and then the patient was in collapse. Disinfectants were furnished. Mr. McALEAR, of No. 216 Elizabeth-street, who was reported sick of cholera on Tuesday, died at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Brooklyn bulletin of the Board of Health, yesterday, was as follows: JOSEPH PICALO, 38 years of age, whose house is on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avenues, was taken sick on Tuesday afternoon, and died at 7 on Wednesday morning. Mr. WECHER, living in Clinton-street, near Fulton, which is one of the most respectable and cleanly portions of the city, was taken sick on Tuesday afternoon, and his case has been pronounced decided Asiatic cholera. He is not experted to recover.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT HOBOKEN—MUTUAL VS. ACTIVE.

To-day will witness the first grand match of the season at Hoboken, the contestants being two of our best New-York clubs, the Actives and Mutuals. It is the return game of a home-and-home series, the first of which was played last season, the Mutuals barely escaping defeat in a very exciting game of eleven innings. Both nines have materially changed since last season, the Actives retaining five of last year's players, while the Mutuals have but four. This circumstance, together with the fact that both clubs are striving for the honors of the championship, gives unusual interest to the meeting, and a good game and a large crowd to witness it will probably be the result.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JOHN HOWARD, of No. 759 Broadway, made a complaint against WILLIAM DENO, for having struck him in the face with his fists, and also for having struck him on the nose, breaking it in two places, at the same time drawing a large knife and using threatening language. Sergt. GARLAND, of the Court Squad, arrested DENO, and he was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions.

GRAND LARCENY.

CHARLES M. COLMAN, of 106 Wall-street, stated that on the night of the 10th inst., he was passing through Greene-street, and as he did so was accosted by JOSEPHINE HARRIS, who took him into a room, where he slept all night. On waking up the next morning he missed his pocket-book, containing $34, which had been deposited in his pantaloons pocket. He caused her arrest by Officer CAMPBELL, of the Eighth Precinct, when a portion of the money was found in her possession. On being brought before the Court, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. She is 18 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

WILLIAM PALMER, a colored man, was arrested by Officer LIDGATE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by his wife MALVINA, also colored. The complainant stated that on the 4th of July WILLIAM had attacked her with a large clasp-knife, and cut her several times on the head and face, and also stabbed her in the back and shoulder; that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she had received medical treatment. On being arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner stated that his wife had given him cause for the assault. He was held for trial without bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA ROBBERY.

An examination in the case of Mrs. ELEANOR WILLIARD, who stands charged with having stolen a $1,000 United States Treasury note from a fellow passenger on board the *Santiago de Cuba*, Mrs. CAROLINE BRAHAM, during the passage from Aspinwall, was held yesterday before Justice HOGAN. The facts in this case have been already published in full in the TIMES. Mrs. BRAHAM was examined by the counsel for the defence, who asked her if she had ever been intoxicated during the homeward passage, receiving a very decided answer in the negative. The next witness was

Mrs. Sydney M. Adams, on the part of the defence, testified that she was a passenger on board the steamer from San Francisco; during the passage from Aspinwall she occupied a stateroom with both the complainant and defendant; she thought Mrs. Braham appeared intoxicated on several occasions, using profane and indecent language, becoming so obnoxious that witness applied to the Purser to have her removed to another stateroom; which request was complied with; after the money had been lost, Mrs. Willard requested the stewardess and Purser to search her, and they did so; the black silk dress in which the $1,000 note was found after Mrs. Braham's arrest, had not been worn by her during the passage until after the robbery had been make known.

Gen. M. Garrish, State Treasurer of California, testified that he was a passenger on the *Santiago de Cuba;* he first met complainant on the plaza in front of the City Hall, in San Francisco; she had addressed him in such a manner as led him to suppose she was of immoral character; saw her next day at the hotel, when she asked witness to go to the theatre with her, but he declined; he next met her on the steamer *Moses Taylor*, from San Francisco to Greytown; she had sent for him in the cabin and asked him to look after her during the passage, as she was alone; she called for liquor on the way; witness gave her a small flask of brandy; on one occasion he passed her window, when she put out her hand and caught him, saying that he was paying her very little attention, and wished him to send her something; her whole conduct was such that no one could think her a proper person; witness had warned Mrs. Willhard and other ladies to beware of her; after the loss of the money she wanted witness to raise money by subscription, but he refused.

Several other passengers were called by the defence, whose testimony corroborated that given by the first two witnesses. The counsel for the prisoner then addressed the Court. He claimed that, although the note had been found concealed in the dress of Mrs. WILLARD, it might have been placed there by the complainant in a spirit of revenge. Justice HOGAN took the papers, expressing a determination to render a decision to-day. Subsequently he dismissed the complaint, discharging Mrs. WILLARD from bail and restraint.

ROBBED WHILE INTOXICATED.

PATRICK COX, of No. 1 Washington-street, became intoxicated on Tuesday night while in company with PATRICK COLFER. While cruising around, Cox lost $50 in Treasury notes, and he charged COLFER with having committed the larceny, who was arrested by Officer READ, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. On being brought into Court, BRIDGET RANDER, of No. 27 Washington-street, testified that she saw the prisoner counting some money, and heard him say that he had taken it from Cox for safe keeping. COLFER was held for trial in default of $500 bail. He is a native of Ireland, and 22 years of age.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Officer CONNOLLY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOHN PERSANNER on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $100, from GEO. E. HALLOCK, his employer, of Rocky Point, L. I. When arrested the accused confessed the fact, and gave such information that led to the recovery of the missing time-keeper. PERSANNER was committed for trial in default of bail.

PICKPOCKETS.

HORACE HORAN, 14 years of age, residing at No. 21 Baxter-street, a native of Norfolk, Va., was arrested by Officer HOLLY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on a charge of picking pockets. Mrs. FANNY BAKER, residing on the corner of Fifth-street and Union-avenue, Brooklyn, felt the boy push against her as she was passing through Park-row, and at the same time missed her pocketbook, containing $18 25. HORAN ran away and threw the wallet away. On being arraigned before the Court he was committed for trial in default of bail.

Officer TOLLIS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested MICHAEL MAHONEY, a native of Ireland, 22 years of age and residing at No. 101 Greenwich-street, on a charge of picking the pocket of CHARLES KELLER, of No. 7 Rector-street, he being caught in the act of taking the watch. Committed for trial.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly

AN IMPOSTOR.

JOHN KENNA, an Irish laborer, aged 22 years, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Twelfth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued $200. It appears that the prisoner represented himself at the residence of JAS. PURCELL, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, as an enrolling officer, and on obtaining admission committed the theft. The watch was found in his possession when arrested. Committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

Claims for Commission for Negotiating a Government Charter.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Ex-Judge Hilton, as sole Referee.

Elam C. Salisbury vs. George B. Collyer, Administrator of Thomas Collyer, deceased.—This suit was brought to recover about $12,000 commissions for negotiating a charter from the Government for the steamer *May Flower* in the Hilton Head expedition of 1861. The cause was referred to Ex-Judge Holton as sole refferee for decision.

The plaintiff claimed that he was in the business of hiring and selling vessels, and had good influence with the departments in Washington. By means of that influence he procured for the late Thomas Collyer the owner of the steamboat *May Flower*, a charter for his vessel at $400 a day on the Dupont and Sherman expedition to Port Royal in October, 1861. He also alleged that it was agreed between him and the said Collyer that the latter should pay him $100 per day for procuring that charter as long as the vessel continued in the Government employ. It was proven that she had remained under the charter in the Government employ for about four months when Government purchased her. The plaintiff also claimed that it was further agreed between him and Collyer that in case the Government purchased her he should have all she brought over and above $24,000. The Government took her at $28,000. The total amount received by the late Mr. Collyer, under the charter and sale, was about $75,000. This claim was presented against Mr. Collyer's estate after his death, and was resisted by his administrator on the grounds that the claim was unfounded; that Mr. Collyer had made no such contract; and that he had got Mr. Salisbury to do some little service for him, for which he had liberally paid him.

Gen. Rufus Saxton was examined on commission, also Col. Stinson, from the Quartermaster's Department. These gentlemen appeared to think that the plaintiff had no influence in their department; that the vessel was chartered on its merits. The latter thought the charter money demanded was large, and one of the plaintiff's witnesses, on cross-examination, testified that the fair brokerage for chartering vessels for that expedition was five per cent. The defendant asked twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Dennis McMahon, who appeared for the administrator and estate of Thomas Collyer, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground—

First, that the plaintiff, according to the proof, had rendered very little if any service, and for what he rendered he had been fully paid. It was admitted he had received over $6,800 from Mr. Collyer in his life time, and his asking any more was unconscionable. Secondly, that the contract itself, sued on by the plaintiff, was contrary to public policy and void. It was a claim founded on alleged services in influencing a department of the General Government in awarding a contract. It was in effect a contract for services based on a sale of influence. The counsel commented at length on the plaintiff's claiming 25 per cent. for procuring this contract, which one of his witnesses showed on cross examination that 5 per cent. was the usual brokerage for chartering vessels for that expedition. The counsel cited a very late case in the Supreme Court of the United States, 2 Wallace's Reports, p. 45, which held such contracts to be void.

Messrs. Corson and Sweet represented the defence, and were heard at considerable length on the other side.

Judge FULTON took the case under advisement, and rendered his decision dismissing the plaintiff's complaint, holding that this case could not be distinguished in principle from the case cited by Mr. McMahon as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that all such contracts and claims were against public policy, and therefore the plaintiff's claim was void.

Yesterday morning judgment was entered on the report in favor of the defence, and the case came up on a motion before Judge MONELL for an allowance in favor of the defendant, and the Judge also made an allowance of $300 extra counsel fees to Mr. McMahon.

An Action to Restrain the Russell File Company from Paying a Quarterly Dividend of Ten per Cent. on their Alleged Net Earnings.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

Before Judge Brady.

John P. Newkirk vs. The Russell File Company and Wm. J. Ray.—This action was commenced by the plaintiff a few weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from paying over to the stockholders of the Company a dividend of ten per cent., declared on the 28th of May last, on the capital stock of the Company.

The plaintiff, in his complaint and accompanying affidavits, sets forth substantially the following facts: That the Russell File Company is an association organized under a general statute of this State, authorizing the formation of companies and voluntary associations for manufacturing and other purposes; that it was organized in 1865, with a capital of $500,000, which was divided into 25,000 shares, at the par value of $20 per share; that the plaintiff became the owner of 300 shares of the stock, at the aforesaid price per share—that he is still such owner and the par value thereof is, in the aggregate, the sum of $6,000. That on the 28th of May last, the officers of said Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the whole capital stock, payable on the 20th of June following; that this dividend was declared to be from the net earnings of the Company's business for the quarter ending April 30 preceding. The papers then set forth that there has been no such prosperity in the Company's business; that the net proceeds from earnings do not amount to half of $50,000, and that it is not true that they could pay 10 per cent. on the capital for the quarter ending the last of April. To substantiate his position, he says that certain officers of the Company, in order to make large dividends and thus advance the price of the stock in the market, entered into an agreement with the defendant Ray, whereby it was understood that the Company were to dispose of certain outstanding claims due them—the nominal value of which was $27,000—to him, (Ray,) for the sum of $25,000, the Company guaranteeing the payment of the $27,000 within six months; that many of these claims are nearly, if not quite, worthless, and nothing like the sum named can ever be realized from them; that this arrangement was made to raise money to pay the declared dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, and with the ultimate design of advancing the price of the shares in the market; that the defendant Ray is a Trustee, General Agent and Secretary of the Russell File Company, and the whole transactions, namely, the selling of the aforesaid debts to him, his proposition to advance $25,000, and the contemplated payment of the 10 per cent. dividend, is a fraud upon the plaintiff and other *bona fide* stockholders; hence he asked that the defendants, and each of them, be restrained from carrying out the agreement mentioned, and from paying over to the stockholders the dividend of 10 per cent. on the net earnings of the last quarter. And the plaintiff bases his prayer for the relief which he asks from the Court on the ground that if all the proceedings contemplated by the defendants are fully executed, an irreparable injury will be sustained by him.

An order to show cause, and in the meantime restraining the defendants, was granted by a Judge of the Court several days ago, and yesterday the motion came up for a final hearing. After much discussion by counsel on either side, the Judge concluded to postpone the argument on the merits until 11 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of enabling counsel to answer by counter affidavits some of the allegations on the part of the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. Vanderpoel; for defendants, Ex-Judge Dean and Ex-Recorder Smith.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

By Justice Monell.

In the matter of Watesman O. Bradley, an infant; petitioner discharged from imprisonment, and an assignee of all his estate, real and personal, appointed. Hugh Goodwin *vs.* Thomas Haskins; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. See decision with the Clerk. George B. Collyer *vs.* Elam O. Salisbury; motion for an allowance granted. Charlotte Brower *vs.* William W. Brower; divorce granted.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Chambers.*—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 24, 25, 48, 49, 100, 112, 117. The general call commences at No. 122.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—will be held by Justice MONELL, to and including Monday, July 16. This branch of the Court will sit from 12 M. to 2 P. M. each day during the Summer vacation.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—will convene on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—will be held this month by Judge BRADY. By a rule of this Court, the Judge at Chambers will hold the same to and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

THE COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—adjourned to July 18, at 11 A. M.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Judge RUSSEL yesterday charged the jury in the case of Harry H. Quinn, and they rendered a verdict of "Guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree." He was remanded for trial, with Joseph Lewis, on another indictment for burglary in the third degree. They will be tried next term.

Wm. M. Davis, indicted for grand larceny from the person, on the charge of having, on the 23d of June, stolen from the stoop *Secor*, lying at anchor near Randall's Island, in the East River, a quantity of rope and other articles, all of the value of $44 50, which was subsequently found buried on Beman's Island, near a shanty owned and occupied by the accused, was tried and acquitted.

As soon as Davis was discharged, and was proceeding toward the door of the Court-room, Detective Slowey—having a warrant for his arrest on a charge of burglary committed in Westchester County—took him in charge. The circumstance might have passed without notice but for Mr. Spencer, the counsel for the prisoner, demurring to such conduct on the part of any officer in the Court.

District-Attorney Hall observed that if the officer had arrested Davis by authority of a warrant, he saw nothing irregular in the proceeding.

Judge RUSSEL declined to interfere with the Police in the due discharge of duty, and the business of the Court was allowed to proceed, Mr. Slowey marching off in triumph with his prisoner, who it is understood belongs to a gang of burglars who hover about Westchester County, much to the annoyance of the people who live there.

John Cavanagh indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 21st of June knocked down German Schepp of the Compton House, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and abstracted from the right-hand side pocket of his pantaloons a porte-monnaie containing $2 80. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Spauberg pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 2d of July stabbed John Buttner in the abdomen with a knife. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Evans pleaded guilty to assault and battery, having on the 9th of June stabbed Caroline Daniel, of No. 351 Greenwich-street, in the right breast and right arm, with a knife. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Baighaus pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 29th of June, beaten Patrick Welsh, of No. 524 West Thirty-fourth-street, a man nearly 70 years of age, knocking him down and kicking him on his head and face. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $250.

Richard Edwards pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having, on the 2d of July, stolen two coats, a four-barreled pistol and a silver watch, of the value of $80, from Charles R. Miller, of No. 474½ Broadway. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $100.

John Holbert pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having, on the 24th of May, stolen a coat of the value of $50 from Cheston H. Simmons, No. 728 Greenwich-street. Sentence was suspended, and the prisoner discharged.

Bernard Collins, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 30th of May, Collins, in company with three others, stole a bale of cotton from Pier No. 36 North River, being the property of Herman T. Livingston and others. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

SENTENCES.

Wm. Norton, for burglary in the third degree; House of Refuge.

Wm. Murphy, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree; remanded for sentence.

William Worth, for attempt at burglary in the third degree; sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

John E. Chase, for attempt at burglary in third degree; sent to Penitentiary for one year.

Charles Florence, for attempt at grand larceny; sent to Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Kelly, charged with petit larceny; sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

When the business of the Term had been finished, Judge RUSSEL addressed the gentlemen of the Grand Jury briefly, thanking them in the name of the people for the prompt and faithful manner in which they had discharged the duties imposed upon them. In four or five days they had found indictments in about one hundred cases, most of which had been done in time to enable the Court to try and otherwise dispose of them. It was a pleasant duty for him to perform in expressing his sense of gratitude as he bid them good-bye. The Grand Jury was then discharged.

District-Attorney Hall took occasion to congratulate the petit jurors on the persistent and attentive manner in which they had stood by the Court and the prosecuting officer for the people during their short but busy term. They had come there at some sacrifice of business interest, but he was sure it would amply repay them when they reflected upon the vast amount of public business they had transacted in so short a period of time. He thanked them on behalf of the people, and hoped they would all feel that they "went down to their houses justified."

Mr. Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Sparks, his Deputy, have bent themselves to work during the term, evidently looking forward to a brief season of relief from the irksome duties of office, and an opportunity to enjoy fresh air in some purer region than the Metropolis. After being shut up in a court-room crowded by "all sorts," as has been that of the General Sessions during the term just closed, fresh air is a boon merited by all in any way concerned in the official duties pertaining to the visitation of justice upon criminals.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11, 1866.

$8,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	200	Wyom. Val. Co.	40
230,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	106⅝	100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	9½
100,000	do	106½	100	At. Mail S. Co.	120
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	105	500	N. Y. Cen.	99¼
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'65	105⅜	500	Hudson R. R.	114½
4,900	do	105¼	85	N.Y. & N. H.	110
1,100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	105	1200	Reading R.	107
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
25,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series	103¾	200	do	80⅞
			500	do	81
20,000	do...2d Ser.	103¾	300	do	81⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	97	500	do	81¼
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97	400	do	81⅜
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104¼	900	do	81½
			400	do...2d call	81¾
1,000	N. Car. New B's.	63½	100	do	81⅞
4,000	do	63⅝	200	do	82
17,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	100	Erie Railroad Pr.	77½
40,000	do	80	100	Ill. Central R.	122
4,000	Cal. 7s	115	100	do	122⅛
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅝	200	do	122¼
16,000	do	27⅞	1200	do	122⅜
20,000	do...b30	28	400	do	122½
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	100	do	122⅝
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M	89¼	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅞
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	101	600	do	85
2,000	do	100	2300	Chic. & N. W.	34¾
1,000	P., Ft.W. & Ch. 1st	100¾	300	do	34⅝
3,000	P., F.W. & C. d.	95	1400	do	34½
5,000	M. & Mo. L.G.Bs.	60	1000	do	34¼
100	Fourth N. Bk.	100¼	100	do...2d call	34⅜
50	do	102	100	do	34⅛
15	Bk. of Commerce	109¼	25	Chic. & N. W. P.	62¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank	113	500	do	63
100	Canton Co.	54	3000	do	63⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	46¼	500	do...b5	63¼
200	Central Coal	45½	50	Cleve., Co & Cin. R.	116¾
200	West. U. Tel.	54	100	Cleve. & Tol.	110¾
300	do	53⅞	1300	do	111
300	Quick. Min	51½	200	do	97
200	do	52	1100	do	96¾
200	Mar. Mining Co.	11½	500	do	96½
300	Mariposa Pr.	23	200	do	96⅝
500	Spruce Hill C.	4	300	Tol., Wab. & W.	39½
2500	Erie R.	75	100	do	40
1500	do	75¼	35	Del., Lack. & W.	145
500	do	75	500	P., F.W. & C.	98
500	do	74⅞	300	do	98⅛
1900	do	74¾	300	do	98¼
600	do....2d call	76	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	64½
500	do	75⅞	200	Chic. & Alt.	101½
100	do...s4	75½	50	H. & St. J.	37
200	do	75¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
77	Mil. & St. P. R.	55	65	do	69

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U.S. 6s,'81.Cou.	109⅝	400	Erie R....s30	73½
100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105	100	do	76⅝
20,000	do	105⅛	600	do	76¼
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98½	400	do	76½
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	103¼	300	Mich. Cen. R.	106
			500	M. S. & N. I.	82
3,000	do....2d Ser.	103¾	200	do	81¾
600	Cum. Coal. P	46½	400	do	82
200	Reading R.	107⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122½
1500	do	107¼	1400	Clev. & Pitts	85
100	Quick. Min. Co.	52	1000	Chi. & N. W.	34½
100	do	52½	500	do	34⅝
100	do	52¾	900	Chi. & N. W. P.	63¾
100	Central Coal...b30	45¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	39⅜
400	Chi. & R. I....9..	96½	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅜
100	C., Bur. & Quin.	124			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

40,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105	600	Erie R.	75¾
12,000	do	105⅛	300	do	75⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	98¾	750	do	75½
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100	do...s10	74½
			400	do...2d call	74½
9,000	do...3d Ser.	103⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R.	122¾
1,000	N. Car. New Bs.	63⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	85½
5,000	Missouri 6s.	79¼	300	do	85¼
10,000	O. & M. C.	27¾	300	Chic. & N. W	34¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf.	78	200	do	34⅝
100	Canton Co	53	200	do	34½
200	Quicksilver	53	200	do...2d call	34¼
100	do	53¼	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	63½
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	23⅛	100	do	63⅝
100	Central Coal Co.	45½	4000	do	63¾
200	Boston W. P.	32	1000	do...s10	63¾
30	Del. & Hud. Canal.	158	200	Cleve. & Tol	110
10	N. Y. Central	99	300	Chic. & R. I.	96½
200	Hudson R.	114½	200	do	96⅝
800	Reading R.	107⅛	100	do	96¾
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾	500	P.F. W. & C	98¼
200	do	81⅞	100	do	98⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal...c	46¼	100	Smith & P. G...b60	9¾
200	West. U. Tel.	54	100	Mich. Cen. R.	105¾
100	do...b60	54	200	M. So. & N. I...b3	80¾
100	New-York Cen.	99⅝	200	do...b3	80⅞
500	Erie R.	74½	100	do...s10	80¼
800	do	74⅝	300	do	80½
1100	do...b3	74¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅜
400	do...s3	74⅝	400	Chic. & N. W.	33¼
2100	do	74¾	400	do	33¾
200	do...b15	74⅞	100	do...b30	34
900	do...s3	74¾	500	do...s3	33¾
2600	do...b3	75	1500	do	33⅞
1400	do	74⅞	2100	do...b3	34
2200	do	75	500	do...s3	33⅞
800	Chic. & N.W. P...s3	63	1000	do	34
500	do	63⅛	500	do	34⅛
600	do	63¼	1800	do	34¼
300	do	63⅜	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	45¼
400	do	63	100	do...b30	45⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	52¼	400	Reading R. x-d.	107
100	do	52⅝	200	Clev. & Tol...s3	110¼
200	do	52	300	do...b3	110
100	Cum. Coal...b3	46	600	Chic. & R. Is...s30	96¼
100	do	46	600	do	96¼
300	Quick. Min. Co...b3	53	200	do	96⅜
300	West. U. Tel...s3	53¾	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b30	45
100	do...b10	53⅜	100	Chic. & N. W	34¼
100	Erie Railroad	74¾	100	do...b10	34¼
900	do	74½	100	do...b3	34⅜
800	do...s3	74½	200	Chi. & N.W. P	63⅜
500	do	74⅜	200	do...s3	63¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	114½	1200	do...b3	63½
100	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	81½	300	do	63½
100	do	81¼	3200	do...s3	63½
200	Cleve. & Pitts	85	1200	do...b3	63⅞
100	do	84⅞	100	do...s10	63¾
200	do...b5	85	700	do...b30	64
300	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	98⅛			

WEDNESDAY, July 11—P. M.

The price of Gold is 1@2 ⅌ cent. dearer to-day on the rather unexpected large majority for the New Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives last night. The market opened at 151⅛ ⅌ cent.; fell back to 149⅞, and returned to 150⅞ ⅌ cent. The rates of Exchange, after the sailing of the steamship *Java* in the forenoon, were quiet and dull, at 108½@108¾ on London for 60 days' bills, and 110¼@110½ ⅌ cent. for short sight. The steamer carried out $792,000 in Gold and Silver Bullion.

The market for Money was easy, at 5 ⅌ cent. on Government collateral, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on other Brokers' collateral, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on Merchant paper from 60 days to 4 months date.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $560,000, making $1,340,000 for the three days of the week, as against $707,000 paid out of the Treasury for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

On the Stock Exchange and among the heavy dealers in Government securities on Wall-street, the business was again very large in all the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, and in the 7.30 Currency loans. About two millions of United States 5-20s of 1865 were sold at 105@105⅛ ⅌ cent., and half a million of United States 5-20s of 1862 at 106⅜@106½ ⅌ cent. The 7.30s were steady at 103⅝@103¾ ⅌ cent. As the Treasury on Saturday next will pay off $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness, upon which the interest will cease after that date, and also $8,395,000 Currency Interest on the Third Series of 7.30 ⅌ cents, we have reason to infer that the general ease of supply will be even more decidedly marked at the close of the week than at present.

On the Stock Exchange there is a growing speculative interest in the direction of a strong Summer *Bull* movement. This feeling was more widely manifested to-day than on Monday or Tuesday, though the chief attraction, as on the preceding days of the week, was Erie Common Shares. These advanced at one time to 77 ⅌ cent.; then receded to 74½; again rose to 76, and later in the dealings fell back to 74½ ⅌ cent. At 75 ⅌ cent. early in the day it was said that a considerable sum of *Short* contracts was closed up. It was also stated in the morning that Mr. DREW had thrown upon the Street the whole of the 58,000 shares of the Company's Stock which he recently borrowed from Mr. BERDELL, the President, on the advance of 60 cents on the dollar, but even this announcement, whether fully believed or not, failed to check the quiet, but determined absorption of the Stock by parties who have abundant means to pay for and control it. It is also intimated that the same parties have the ability and may possibly take early steps to compel the return of the Stock borrowed by Mr. DREW, on the tender of repayment of the 60 cents on the dollar, cash, which he advanced to Mr. BERDELL in consideration of its free use in the market. Aside from the Erie movement, the Railway market is strong and advancing, especially on the Northwest Shares, and the 10 ⅌ cent. Dividend Shares of the Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Reading. The last, as identified with the Coal trade, has not yet advanced in proportion to its relative attraction and substantial merits as an investment. On the general Railway list a very large business was done through the day.

At the close of business in the afternoon, the excitement in Erie was unabated; the price about 74⅛@74¼ ⅌ cent. The Northwest Shares, common and preferred, were something less firm, and the other Western Roads steady. The following quotations were made at 5 P. M., as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The old 5-20s advanced to 106⅜@106½:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	98½	98¾	N. West Pref.	62½	63½
U. S. 5-20s	106½	106⅞	Rock Island	96	96¼
U. S. 7.30s	103¾	103¾	Fort Wayne	97½	98⅛
N. Y. Central	99⅜	99¼	Cumb'land Coal	46	46
Erie	73⅝	74⅜	Quicksilver	51½	52½
Hudson	113½	114½	W. U. Telegraph	53½	52
Reading	107	107	Mariposa Pref.	23	23¼
Mich. Southern	80	81¼	Canton	54	54¼
Illinois Central	122	122½	Ohio Certificates	27½	27⅞
Pittsburgh	84½	85	American Gold	149	149¾
Missouri 6s	78½	79¼	Bills on London	108¾	108¾
Northwest	32½	33¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Metropolitan	116
Merchants'	109	Nassau	105
Phoenix	104	Corn Exchange	118
Tradesmen's	135	Marine	131
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Central National	107
Commerce	109½	First National	210
Ocean	95	Fourth National	101½
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	108
Hanover	107	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Ch. & N. W. con. 7 ⅌ c., c.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack. & West'n Bds.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	87	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
Erie 2d mort., 1864	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. x.	88
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69 72	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	87
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	76	Chi. & Alt. Income	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	103½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,770,311 66; including for Customs, $566,000; Gold Notes, $806,000. Payments, $917,353 78. Balance, $89,847,059 89.

The Niagara Fire and Lafayette Fire Insurance Companies have each declared five ⅌ cent. half-yearly Dividends, after due allowance for their losses at Portland.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,900 bbls. Flour, 816 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 45,673 bushels Corn, 14,500 bushels Oats, and 15 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and inactive. Pots, $8 12 @$8 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls quite nominal at $16@$16 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request at former rates. Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18c.@21½c., Maracaibo at 17c.@18½c., Laguayra at 17c.@18c.. Rio at 14c.@19c., and St. Domingo at 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middlings, 35c. @38c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 950 bales, against receipts of 1,356 bales. Mr. Wm. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Java*, gives the following statement of the movements in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,953,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,177,000 bales; export to France, 269,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 68,000 bales; total exports, 1,454,000 bales; stock on hand, 297,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 13,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,000 bales; exports to France, 1,000; total exports, 8,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,611
Receipts since July 1	14,117
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	391,110
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	821,918
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,756

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 26c.; Broadway, 21½c.; Bedford, 16½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Red Bank, 36-inch, 22c.; Red Bank, 31-inch, 18c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Hamilton, 20c.; London Mourning, 18½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyer's I X L, 1¼-inch 48c. to 73c. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, BB, $12 to $13, gold; Thomson's French Woven, C C, $11 50 to $12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, Extra Corrugated and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 25c.; Winthrop, 20c. Corset Jeans—Laconia, 21½c.; Bates, 16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack demand and heavy, though holders of really desirable grades have not been very eager to realize, in view of the extremely moderate supply of such brands available here. Sales since our last, 7,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 60@$10 20, chiefly at $7 60@$8 70; round-hoop ExtraOhio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$10 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$7 90
Extra State	7 60	@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 25	@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $10 10@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour steadily favors buyers. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been less active to-day, at $4 75@$4 90 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 280 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened tamely, but closed with a better inquiry for desirable parcels, which have been held with rather more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last, of 28,750 bushels, including White Canada at $3; fair to prime Milwaukee Club at $2 20@$2 30, the latter rate for part of a load; No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 05 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered, and has been in active request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels at 83c.@86½c. for unsound, and 87c.@88c., chiefly 87c., for new mixed Western, the higher rate for nearly pure Yellow, and 90c. for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. New Oats are in less demand but firm. We quote new Chicago at 51c.@55c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy and lower; 15,700 bushels were sold, including State at $1 26, and Western at 98c.@$1 03.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at steady rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c. @45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Are held with decidedly more firmness and are in rather better request, partly on speculative account. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32½c.@33½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $46@$48; Scotch Pig, $47@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $100@112 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $7 37½@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 7½c.@7¾c. in gold, ⅌ lb.; Straits Tin, 18½c.@18¾c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19½c.@20c, in gold, ⅌ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack request, but steady in price, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 49c.@65c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at 78c.@81c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $2 87@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 62½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 75@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Is quiet at $52 50@$56 50 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and depressed to-day, at 22½c.@22¾c. for Crude, 38c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request and quoted lower. Sales since our last 5,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32 for new Mess, closing at $31 75 cash; $29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 25 @$26 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also 750 bbls. new Mess, August delivery, s. o., at $32@$32 12. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c. @20c. for Hams; sales 228 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand; 350 boxes sold, part short clear, at 18c., and short rib, 17¾c., and Cumberland on private terms, ⅌ lb. Lard is quite dull; sales since our last, 340 tierces and barrels at 18½c.@21c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef is in some demand, but at irregular prices. Beef Hams are selling slowly at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 25c.@40c. for State, and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 8c.@22c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	.38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb.	.33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb.	.35	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	.32	@34
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb.	.35	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb.	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb.	.31	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	.38	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	.34	@40
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	.27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb.	.29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb.	.26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb.	.23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ⅌ lb.	.20	@22
Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	.18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Factory Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	.17	@17
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb.	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ⅌ lb.	.17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in since our last at drooping rates. Sales since our last 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12¾c., and 640 boxes Havana, at from 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars in demand, at 13½c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 27,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—If in moderate demand; 225 bbls., sold in bond, at 31c.@32c.; and small lots of State and Western, free, at from $2 26@$2 26 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported to-day, with 636 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; and 30,000 bushels Corn at 4d.@4½d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; and 14,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ⅌ bush. For Glasgow, by steamer, 8,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cette, a bark with staves, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR and SIMON'S MISHAPS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RORY O'MORE. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DOUBLE L'ESCHELLA PERILLEUSE and THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN—THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7½. G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *St. David*, at Father Point, yesterday, brings one day's later news from Europe. The intelligence from the seat of war in Bohemia was conflicting, both side claiming to have gained the advantage in the recent engagements. There had been no fighting since the affair of June 27, at Skalitz. No further particulars of importance are given respecting the battle of Custozza. Lord DERBY was endeavoring to form a new Cabinet, which was to include several members of the late Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill declaring the town of Whitehall, N. Y., a port of delivery was passed. A bill to extend the time for the acceptance by the Southern States of grants of land for the establishment of an agricultural college was passed. Mr. CLARK called up the bill to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress. Mr. FESSENDEN moved to strike out the provision for a *viva voce* vote in the election of Senators. This was disagreed to. The bill was, after discussion, passed—yeas 25, nays 11. Mr. NESMITH called for information in regard to reported depredations on citizens of Arizona by Mexicans. Mr. HARRIS introduced a resolution to incorporate the American Atlantic Telegraph Company. Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, with certain amendments, which was ordered to be printed. The Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling made a report, which was agreed to. The bill to reannex the City and County of Alexandria was defeated—yeas 13, nays 17.

In the House an amendment to the Senate Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was concurred in, abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Portugal. The Senate amendment for the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of State was non-concurred in. Mr. STEVENS reported back the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill. There were 135 amendments, most of them of an unimportant character. They were almost all concurred in. Mr. PAINE introduced a joint resolution, recommending the organization and instruction of the militia by the several States, and providing for the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores, which was read twice and passed. Mr. ALLEY, from the Committee, reported back the Senate Telegraph Bill, which, after considerable discussion, was passed by yeas, 72; nays, 61.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Vera Cruz, news to the 1st inst. is received. The proposed expedition for the recovery of Chihuahua from the Liberals is officially announced as postponed. The Liberal forces had partially cut off supplies from the City of Tampico. Gen. MEJIA and the French troops had arrived at Vera Cruz from Matamoras.

Advices from Havana to the 7th inst. are received. The reported revolution proves a canard, originating in an affray between the soldiers and residents of Puerto Principe, wholly local in its cause, and without political significance.

A Kansas correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says that the section of the Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to Lawrence is a sham and a fraud upon the public and the Government. It is not half built, and upon so low a grade that every rain sweeps off its bridges and disables it. It was evidently built to obtain the Government lands ostensibly to aid in its construction, rather than for public use and convenience. If it is continued in the same way across the plains, it will benefit only the contractors. So far there has been fearful cheating in this great national enterprise.

The Agricultural Department has received information showing that the crops throughout the country are in a better condition than had been anticipated, as the weather during the Spring was very unfavorable. The present appearance of the corn crops is promising, and the oat crop throughout the whole country is unsurpassed. All cereals promise a large yield, and it is expected that the crops will be unusually heavy.

WM. GRANT, of Rockland, Me., formerly master of the *Young Mechanic*, was recently arrested in Boston, charged with having fired that vessel on the 5th of April, off the coast of South America. The vessel was insured for $92,000 and the cargo for $22,000. The underwriters, suspecting foul play, set investigators at work, which resulted in a statement by the crew that the vessel was fired by the Captain's order.

The fair of the New-England and Vermont State Agricultural Societies will be held on the grounds of the Windham County Park Association, at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1866. The grounds are pleasantly located, on the banks of the Connecticut River, and are ample for the purposes of the exhibition. Premiums amounting to over $6,000 will be offered to the various departments.

A movement was initiated in Saratoga on Monday toward the rebuilding of Congress Hall. Over $40,000 was subscribed, and it is expected that at least $100,000 will be secured at Saratoga. Assurances are given that large subscriptions will be made in New-York, Boston and other cities, among those who were patrons of that hotel. It is intended to rebuild it in time for next season.

The Portland Mutual Insurance Company cannot lose less than $400,000. It will be able to pay about twenty per cent. on the losses. This will fall very severely on the widows, orphans and poorer classes who insured in the Company.

Among the sad occurrences incident upon the late Portland fire may be mentioned the fact that an old gentleman, 74 years of age, who, on the 3d inst., was worth at least $40,000 in real estate, is now one of the daily applicants for rations, which he obtains in a tin pail. He wears to the city delivery the only suit of clothes which he has left.

The remains of Col. S. W. BLACK, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at the commencement of the seven days' fighting in June, 1862, have been recovered. He was a prominent politician, and was appointed Governor of Nebraska by BUCHANAN.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* is informed that a man arrested in Portland on Saturday morning is identified as one of the Bowdoinham robbers. A considerable quantity of the missing bonds and money was found on him.

The Savannah Board of Aldermen has adopted an ordinance prohibiting colored persons from entering the public Park, unless nurses having white children with them. Policemen at the gates will enforce the order.

Southern papers report a general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the address for the Philadelphia Convention. State and District Conventions to nominate delegates have been called in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

It is asserted that the Indian Commissioners, who recently held a council with the hostile tribes at Fort Laramie, have lavished their presents on the red man in vain. None of the influential chiefs were in attendance, and further trouble is apprehended.

Arrangements by which S. P. LUSK, late of the Lafayette (Indiana) *Journal*, was to take charge of the Chicago *Republican* have exploded, and MR. LUSK returns to Lafayette.

The second twenty-inch gun for the navy will probably be cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, to-morrow.

A horse railway has just been completed in Springfield, Ill., from the Capitol-square to the tomb of LINCOLN at Oak Hill.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is so nearly completed that trains will be run through to Louisville on the 14th.

The Nebraska Legislature have elected Major-Gen. JOHN M. THAYER and F. W. TIPTON to the United States Senate—both Republicans.

The burnt district in Portland was accurately surveyed on Monday, and found to cover an area of three hundred and twenty-seven acres.

The result of the City Surveyor's investigations shows that a district of 327 acres was burned over in the late conflagration at Portland.

The National Plasterers' Convention meets at Philadelphia to-day.

SILAS D. CHILDS, a prominent citizen of Utica, died suddenly in that city yesterday morning.

LOCAL NEWS.

Liquor was the distinguishing feature of the Police Trials, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE, yesterday. Several officers were put on trial for being found in dram-shops, and they generally cleared themselves by showing that they had been engaged on excise business; others were required to show why they had omitted to report unlicensed venders, and they defended by asserting that they had not knowingly been remiss in that respect; yet others were called to trial on complaint of liquor-dealers who charged that the officers had wantonly assaulted them while undertaking to take them into custody, and in every case the officer made it clear that he had provocation for the act alleged. Patrolman AARON F. YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Ward, was accused of clubbing Mr. PATRICK MOAKLEY, of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, while that person was chatting with a friend on the sidewalk. Mr. MOAKLEY introduced a raft of witnesses, some of whom estimated the number of spectators at twenty, others at fifty, others at a hundred, and others at a thousand. It appears that PATRICK NOONAN, of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, having secured an injunction, opened his liquor-store on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, and drove a thriving trade until about nightfall, when, the thirsty multitude having become so numerous as to render a post-office line necessary, a serious disturbance occurred. Officer YOUNG undertook to quell the incipient riot, but was seized by a person whose brother and f ther threatened the officer's life. Thus threatened, he withdrew and summoned assistance, and then returning reinforced, made several arrests.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday afternoon, President MCLEAN in the chair and a bare quorum present, the subject of corporeal punishment was again broached. Mr. GEORGE W. COOPER, who on the 27th ultimo was elected Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools, tendered his resignation, and Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, now and for fifteen years past Principal of Grammar School No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The Board voted $7,000 for the purchase of a site in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, for a new school edifice in the Twelfth Ward. It was voted that after next week Grammar School No. 18, in the Nineteenth Ward, be closed until the 15th of October, for alteration and repairs.

The good work in the relief of the ten thousand suffering people of Portland goes on encouragingly. The members of the various Committees which have been organized have already secured about $70,000. This is in addition to private contributions of various kinds which have been sent off to friends and relatives. The Chamber of Commerce list to-day includes names of people of various nations and tongues, showing that the condition of the people of Portland is thoroughly understood by those who are able and willing to help in the hour of need.

A motion for an injunction was made yesterday in the case of JOHN P. NEWKIRK *vs.* The Russell File Company and WILLIAM J. RAY. The object is to restrain the defendants from paying a dividend of 10 per cent. on a capital stock of $500,000, the alleged net earnings of the Company for the quarter ending April 30, 1866. The argument on the merits will go on at 11 o'clock this morning, before Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas.

Another excise case was argued in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday—the decisions of Judge CARDOZO and Recorder HACKETT not reaching to that locality. Two Brooklyn liquor-dealers were arrested for selling liquor without license, and their cases were brought before Judges LOTT and GILBERT on *habeas corpus*. The arguments on both sides were able and lengthy. A decision will doubtless be rendered on Saturday morning.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday, one hundred cases having been disposed of, and a large proportion of the criminals arraigned sent for various terms to the State Prison and Penitentiary. The amount of business done, the way in which it has been done, and the general results, are creditable to all the officers of the Court—Judge, District-Attorney and Clerks.

Mrs. ELEANOR WILLARD, who was charged with having stolen a $1,000 Treasury note from a fellow-passenger on board the *Santiago de Cuba*, was yesterday honorably discharged, evidence being offered to show that the complainant, Mrs. CAROLINE BRAHAM, was a woman of intemperate and immoral habits.

The examination in the Hoboken Bounty Fraud case was resumed yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner OSBORN. Several witnesses were examined, including Ex-Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY, but no evidence of importance was elicited. The examination will be resumed to-day.

In reply to sundry rumors, the Albany *Evening Journal* states that no pardon has been granted to young KETCHUM by Gov. FENTON, and that there is no probability one will be granted.

The Superior Court, at Special Term, Justice MONELL presiding, granted a decree of divorce yesterday, in the case of CHARLOTTE BROWER *vs.* WILLIAM W. BROWER.

The official bulletins of the Board of Health, yesterday, reported two cases of cholera in this City and two in Brooklyn.

Gold was steady at the close of business yesterday, 149¼@149¾; Money easy; Stocks buoyant.

The demand for leading articles of Produce and Merchandise yesterday was moderate. Prime Wheat and sound Corn were held with rather more firmness. Other articles were depressed. The Freight engagements were restricted, with 636 vessels of all classes in port.

THE FIGHTING IN BOHEMIA.—The indistinct and disjointed dispatches we have received *via* Cork cannot be made the basis of an estimate as to the extent and importance of the fighting in Bohemia. It may be that it was mere skirmishing for position on several points along the line, or perhaps a reconnoissance in force by several detachments in different directions, to feel the enemy's strength or position; or it may be that, like the faint echoes of distant thunder, these dispatches indicate the actual commencement of a great, and, in a measure, decisive combat. The latter is possible; either one of the two former suppositions is more probable. This uncertainty will be removed, and we shall know the full truth by the next arrival from Europe.

Wholesome Influences at Work in the South.

Notwithstanding the continued hostility of the extremists of the Southern Press to the proposed Convention, we continue to receive signs of the favor with which the project is regarded by influential public men, and by the larger proportion of the local Press. Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, and Hon. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, have both issued strong appeals to their fellow-citizens to send moderate men as delegates; and the terms employed by both evince a frank appreciation of the position of affairs consequent upon the result of the war. "I understand," says Mr. HILL, "the Philadelphia movement is for a Union of equals according to a constitution made by all, and administered by and for all, and therefore I approve it." Gov. ORR is not less emphatic in his estimate of the importance of the meeting, and in his approval of the propositions which are made the foundation of the call. "There is not one," he affirms, "to which this State cannot subscribe in honor and in sincerity." And he explains why in a single sentence. "We simply recognize those results which the events of the late war have placed beyond the bounds of any future political discussion," are his words; "*results in which we have unanimously and sincerely acquiesced, and in conformity to which we have already modified our Constitution, our Legislature, and our political sentiments.*" The case of the South could not be more succinctly stated. The issues for which it went to war have been blotted out by the events of the war; for all practical purposes they are excluded from the field of political action; and the completeness with which the Southern States have formally acquiesced in the policy dictated by the Executive of the nation is evidence at once of their desire to meet altered circumstances, and of their title to the cordial support of the North.

The Conservative Press of the South, too, is neither weak in numbers nor lukewarm in its advocacy of the movement. In South Carolina, the *Courier* of Charleston and the *Phœnix* of Columbia sustain the views expressed by Gov. ORR. In Georgia, the Augusta *Chronicle*, the Columbus *Enquirer*, the *Telegraph*, the Savannah *Herald*, the Athens *Watchman*, the Rome *Courier* are earnest in their efforts to secure an efficient representation at Philadelphia, as a means of hastening national reconciliation, and building up a party strong enough to crush the schemes of the Radicals. In North Carolina, we have the Raleigh *Sentinel* (usually somewhat extreme,) the Goldsboro' *News* and the Charlotte *Times* cooperating with the same end in view. Of the Virginia journals, the Richmond *Dispatch* computes that nearly two-thirds of the whole encourage the plan; the remaining third being indifferent or antagonistic. The *Times*, of Richmond, advises Virginians to choose "conservative, calm, dispassionate delegates," on the ground that they will most faithfully represent the public sentiment of the State at the present time. Altogether, it is evident that the Southerners themselves more thoroughly comprehend the necessity of moderation as a condition of unity in a party aspiring to be national, than might be inferred from the extreme tone of those who pretend to speak in their behalf in this City.

Garibaldi—The Italian Struggle.

The Italians and the world in general have looked for great things from GARIBALDI and the "Garibaldini" in the long-impending struggle for Venetia. GARIBALDI is the idol of the Italian heart, and his name has a popular power not equaled by that of any individual of modern times. Nothing in history is more wonderful and romantic than his campaign against the King of Naples; and the marvelous success that has attended his career gives proof that his nature is practical as well as romantic, and that he possesses the elements of character which fit him to be a national leader—at least under circumstances which afford opportunity for the display of his genius. His modesty and moderation after his conquests won for him admiration as great as arose from the conquests themselves; and in his willing subordination of his spirit to that of the King as well as in his adjournment of his cherished projects until such time as they received the authorization of the Government and its powerful initiative, he showed himself gifted with qualities which he had not been known to possess, because until then he had not been called upon to exhibit them. Ever since the incorporation of Sicily with the Italian Kingdom, he has lived in retirement upon his island of Caprera, waiting patiently for the healing of his wounds, the ripening of his projects, and the signal of VICTOR EMMANUEL, with his thoughts ever turned upon Venetia, and the thoughts of the Italian people ever turned upon him—his aspirations being theirs, and their hearts beating in unison with his. He has not, so far as we know, attempted to hasten things unduly by any special effort; he has not joined with the "party of action" represented by MAZZINI, in abusing the King's Government for what they called its dilatoriness in resorting to extreme measures for the liberation of Venetia; he has nursed no fancy scheme of his own, and has demanded no political shibboleth from the Italian people. He has given proof of appreciating the difficult situation in which the new Government has been placed ever since it came into existence; he has shown that he comprehended the power of the foe whom Italy would have to confront and overpower when she really set about the work of completing her independence; and while ever displaying the loftiest faith in the Italian people and the sublimest assurance of the triumph of the national cause, he has never lost sight of the fact that something more than enthusiasm and red shirts was needed for success in their new venture.

When called by the King to the command of the National Volunteers in May last, the patriotic fervor of the Italians rose to its highest pitch, and the young men of Italy of all ranks rushed to GARIBALDI's standard, with no thought but to follow wherever he might lead. In a day, as it were, an army of a hundred thousand men sprang from the ground, and put themselves under his command—men who would have stormed the Quadrilateral, rushed upon the Alps, gone upon a campaign in Dalmatia, or taken up their line of march for Vienna, as eagerly as our own volunteers marched upon Richmond five years ago.

Here, then, stands the leader; here are his forces—but how about their work; how about affecting their purposes? GARIBALDI had seen too much soldiering and too many kinds of military operations to permit his volunteers to attempt labors which no prowess could achieve. If he knew the pluck of his own men, he knew also by experience the mettle of the old army of Austria. If his mere shadow had at one time proved itself more powerful than the army of a King—if the finely-disciplined force of FRANCIS the Second had succumbed at the sight of his red shirt and felt hat, he was too shrewd to trust in the potency of such fictions again. If he had wielded the power of the "Revolution" and relied on the Democratic "solidarity of the peoples" as an agent to overthrow tyrants, was there either assurance or likelihood that these principles could be wielded or employed successfully at this time? The *rôle* of GARIBALDI in the war was necessarily a special one, apart from the regular Italian Army and from commonplace military operations. It has been universally understood in Italy and throughout Europe that GARIBALDI would in some way operate upon or with the *revolutionary* elements that exist in the Austrian Empire—either entering the Austrian territory bordering upon the Adriatic, or trying to stir up the Hungarians, or "raising the battle-cry of freedom" and the flag of liberty among the Austrian populations in general. It does not appear from anything we learn through the European Press or other sources that the spirit of revolution is at all rife at this time in any part of the Austrian dominions, or among any of the peoples of which Austria is composed. The times, too, seem to be unpropitious for raising the revolutionary flag. The Austrians, as a whole, are more united now than they have been at any time during the last half century, and the military appointments, preparations and precautions throughout Austria have been brought to a degree of completeness unparalleled in her history. The friends of GARIBALDI are at a loss to comprehend what he *can* do, or will do, with his volunteer army in the inexplicable campaign upon which he has set out. It is not questioned that he has a well-defined plan of action, nor does any one doubt that he is thoroughly informed as to the political condition and military opportunities existing in the region in which he proposes to operate. As his project, moreover, has the sanction of the eminent military advisers of the King, as well as of the King himself, it undoubtedly offers prospects of success, even in a strictly military point of view. The greatest interest is associated with his movements in the minds of all lovers of freedom; and we can only hope that he will come out of the campaign with none of his glories dimmed, but with new laurels around his immortal brow.

Public Sentiment in Hungary on the War.

The representative papers of the three great political party divisions in Hungary speak of the Austrian Imperial War Manifesto as follows:

Pesti Napli: "In a quiet and dignified tone, it (the Manifesto) recounts the origin of the present complication, and with the expression of deep sorrow, it reviews the occurrences that have finally forced Austria into this war."

Magyar Világ hopes for the most determined bravery of the Hungarian regiments, who form a large portion of the Army of the North, (in Bohemia,) and expresses its belief that the present war will be one of the most glorious and eventful for the monarchy.

Pesti Hirnök writes: "To oppose the combined Prussian-Italian attack upon the integrity of the Empire, the Hungarian nation will be true to their ancient and chivalrous loyalty; and not only from duty imposed by the Pragmatic Sanction, but also from motives of self-preservation, they will, upon the first word of their King, rise as one man in defence of the monarchy.

On the 26th of June a General Council of the Catholic clergy of Hungary was to be held at Buda, at the call of the Primate, to consider the proposal to mortgage the property of the Hungarian Church for a hundred million florins, with which to succor the Austrian finances. No doubt was entertained that the plan would be unanimously approved.

The Tariff in the Senate.

The misgivings expressed by the champions of prohibitory duties with reference to the fate of the Tariff bill in the Senate, are hardly reconcilable with their vaunted faith in the righteousness of its principle. The composition of the Senate insures a calm—perhaps a friendly—consideration of the measure; and the presence of a majority favorable to moderate protection as an incident to a productive revenue, should be a sufficient guarantee against action based upon the abstract principle of free trade. Why, then, are these full-blown protectionists unable to conceal their trepidation? Why do they confess their want of confidence in the course of the Senate? Is it because the majority, though rational Protectionists, are not irrational prohibitionists? Or is it because the extraordinary combinations and influences which carried the measure through the House are not possible or potent in the other Chamber?

At any rate, be the explanation what it may, the fact that the combined interests are apprehensive and uneasy is a ground of hope which the over-burdened consumer will not cast away. Nor is it probable that the Senate will be prepossessed in favor of the bill by the singular scene which preceded its adoption by the House. There are on record numerous instances in which the promoters of a measure have found a little *finesse* expedient to conceal their connection with it. The late Senator DOUGLAS is made to utter some strange confessions upon this point, in the memoranda of conversations just published by Col. CUTTS, and others, doubtless, could tell a similarly demoralizing tale. But the cases are rare in which legislators who are notoriously in favor of a measure, who vote for it steadily on every occasion, and who enter into alliances to secure its success, solemnly rise in their places, one after another, to disclaim responsibility for it. Yet this scene was enacted in the House on Tuesday. And the Tariff Bill goes before the Senate with a very dubious paternity; its friends differing among themselves as to the responsibility for its provisions, and none being rash enough to claim for it general support.

The bill is not nearly so bad as it would have been had the iron men of Pennsylvania been allowed their own way. The reduction of the duty on railroad iron, from the monstrous standard previously fixed, is a God-send for which the country should be grateful; and—thanks mainly to Western members—there have been other changes to which we ought not to be indifferent. Still, even as it stands, the bill is not called for in the interest of the revenue or the people; the higher duties it provides are provided for the benefit of classes, having no special right to grow rich at the public cost; and there is, therefore, some anxiety, not unmixed with hope, as to the final action of the Senate upon the subject. On many grounds, it were prudent to leave the Tariff as it now is, until time be had for a more pains-taking revision than is possible at the present stage of the Session. But, if change there must be, we may be sure that the Senate will deal with the measure free from the influences which have been mighty elsewhere. The Prohibitionists would not cry so lustily in advance were there not a likelihood of their being hurt.

Hungary.

We distrust the report of a contemplated attempt at revolution in Hungary. The telegram containing it is made to appear to come from Vienna, and that fact ought to put the reader on his guard against placing too much confidence in its truth. No authority is named, no source from whence it emanated, by which its truth or falsity might be measured. With the present rigid censorship and control exercised by the Austrian Government over the telegraph and the Press, in all matters even remotely connected with the war and military intelligence, it is not probable that such a telegram should or could have been freely sent from Vienna to Cork. It probably came from elsewhere, and from a source where hostility to Austria prompted the wish to be "father to the thought." Moreover, the Hungarians are not a set of impracticables. They are as well informed upon all occurrences of importance, and can as well calculate the necessary means required to accomplish an end, and the extent of the probable obstacles to be overcome, as any other sensible people. FRANCIS DEAK, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal Party, is a man of strong practical common sense. He possesses less of that passionate eloquence that distinguished KOSSUTH in his day, but he has in him all those elements that make a statesman great and useful to his people. In him at present the hopes of all Hungarians are centered, and he will not lead them into an enterprise that must prove disastrous to their cause. They know that Russia has concentrated a large army on the Gallician frontier and understand the object for which this was done. They know that Russia cannot permit the fires of revolution to be relighted in Hungary, for her own self-protection demands that she should use every available means to prevent the insurrectionary spirit from spreading northward into Poland and upon her own soil. The Russian Minister at Paris is said to have remarked that although Austria, on a certain occasion, (meaning, no doubt, the Crimean war,) had astonished the world by her ingratitude, Russia would now set an example of generosity. And it is now known that in answer to a demand by the Prussian Government for explanations as to the object of the concentration of troops on the frontier of Gallicia, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied that although the Czar would not interfere in the Austro-Prussian conflict, yet should certain events take place through the revolutionary element, a Russian army would at once enter Hungary.

The Hungarians cannot be expected to be ignorant of this attitude of their powerful neighbor in the north, and hence we do not believe that they at present contemplate such mad designs as are attributed to them in the telegram referred to. It is only the complete prostration and consequent dismemberment of the Austrian Empire that promises any chance to a successful attempt at Hungarian independence. When that time shall have come, and the different provinces now united under Austria must gravitate in the direction in which the attraction of their nationality will propel them, in fact, when the time of a general upheaval and reforming of the present political divisions of Europe shall have arrived, then "Hungary for the Hungarians" will not only be possible, but probable.

The concluding paragraph of the telegram, that "the Croatian districts on the Adriatic have been declared in a state of siege," we take to be a measure of "military necessity." An invasion by the Italians is apprehended all along the Adriatic coast line of Austria, and this region as a means of better defence has been put under military law. Not the coast districts alone, but the whole of Croatia and of Hungary would to-day be in "a state of siege," the Diet dissolved and all civil government abolished, were any serious apprehensions felt of an outbreak, such as this telegram speaks of.

We hope and wish for a free, constitutional, independent Hungary, just as fervently as we hope and wish for a free, united, independent Italy. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Hungarians could now succeed in securing this boon with the whole power of Russia ready to prevent them; nor can we believe that the Hungarians are not sharp-witted enough to perceive this. Were they to attempt such a move now, they might measurably cripple the Austrian power of resistance to Prussia; but, by bringing Russia upon their necks, they would be losers themselves.

Sensible Advice.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, discussing the movement for a junction of conservative forces to organize a National Union Party, tenders very sensible advice to the majority at Washington:

"Without investing the coalition movement with undue importance, it is to be doubted whether it should be wholly overlooked or despised. We are glad to learn from Washington that no such disposition exists there; and we indulge the hope that nothing will be done or left undone by Congress that will furnish to it the issue it so much desires, or that will give it any advantage. The admission of the loyal members from Tennessee and from two or three other States, would be to the new movement like a shot through an inflated bladder; for it is plainly to be seen that the cry against the Republican majority in Congress of excluding true and loyal men from Tennessee and other States, and of preventing restoration, is to constitute in a large measure the stock-in-trade of the coalitionists."

The acceptance of this advice by the Radicals would obviate some trouble. If, awakening to the realities of the position, they would at the eleventh hour repent of their heresies and sins, and in good faith promote the restoration of the Union by admitting qualified Representatives and Senators from the South, one great purpose of the Philadelphia Convention would be accomplished in advance. By acting upon this plan the Radicals will emerge from Radicalism into moderate and rational conservatism. They will certainly win the credit of having appropriated a portion of the National Union thunder, which will be wiser than all attempts to defy or decry it.

We fear that the advice is to good to be acted upon by those to whom it is addressed. Whether accepted or rejected, however, its cogency and suggestiveness will remain the same. Say what they will, abuse it as they may, misrepresent it as they please—this joint movement of Union men of both parties has too much vitality and significance to be overlooked with safety. And the Pittsburgh journalist shows more honesty and more discretion by conceding the fact and emphasizing its influence, than by sharing the senseless outcry which has gone up from more pretentious quarters.

THE NEWEST STATE.—Nebraska is no longer a Territory. At the election last month she adopted a State Constitution, (by the small majority of 100,) and yesterday her Legislature elected Major-Gen. JOHN M. THAYER and F. W. TIPTON to represent her in the United States Senate. Nebraska was organized as a Territory in 1854, by the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska Act. Kansas passed through a protracted and fierce war, and her struggles and destiny shook the very foundations of the Government. With her admission as a State she began to enjoy a reasonable degree of quiet, but during the rebellion the old spirit broke out, and her territory was the scene of constant outrages, culminating in the dreadful massacre at Lawrence by the demon QUANTRELL. Nebraska all this time was in perfect peace, slowly but surely acquiring population and wealth, and now she adds a star to our splendid galaxy.

GARBLED QUOTATIONS.—The *Tribune* says: "We again invite the attention of orators, Democratic and otherwise, to JEFFERSON'S immortal maxim, that 'All men are created free and equal.'" We presume this is an attempt to quote from the Declaration of Independence; but there is no such sentence nor collocation of words to be found there; JEFFERSON never wrote anything of the kind in that document, and this pretended quotation, (the *Tribune* may be surprised to learn,) is a forgery, or at the best a paraphrase. Certainly the Declaration of Independence must be accessible to our pedantic neighbor, and there can be no excuse for its misquotation.

MINOR MATTERS.

THE MEADE MEDAL.—Very properly the people of Pennsylvania are very proud of Gen. MEADE, who is stationed now at Philadelphia. On the 4th inst. the Union League of that city presented him with a large and elaborate medal, measuring 3½ inches in diameter, one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and weighs one pound and one quarter, and is made of the finest gold. The ornamentation is remarkably artistic and appropriate, the obverse side bearing in relief a finely executed head of the General. The artist has succeeded in producing a portrait of a degree of accuracy seldom seen upon a medal. Under the portrait are two stars, indicating the rank of Pennsylvania's great soldier. Around the head, near the edge of the medal, is inscribed:

"July 4th, 1866, to Major-Gen. MEADE, by the Union League of Philadelphia, as a token of the gratitude of his countrymen."

The reverse side has upon it a picture of great interest, representing Columbia seated upon a dais; in her left hand the flag of our great Republic; in her right a wreath of laurel with which she is about to encircle the sword of a Major-General, standing in front of her. That this favorite son of Liberty's great goddess has been victorious in the late war for the Union is made manifest by the rebel flag lying beneath his feet, the staff broken in twain. This artistic design is surrounded with the legend—"The victor of Gettysburg—the deliverer of our State; the faithful soldier of our country." It is not always that modesty and bravery go hand in hand, but if ever there was an extreme example of this perfect union, it can be found in the person of Gen. MEADE.

WORSE YET.—Gunpowder and guncotton were bad enough, and nitro-glycerine seemed to cap the climax of danger, but there are worse compounds, more dangerous and quite as handy. The one to which we gingerly call attention now is to be known henceforth as sodium amalgum, a material used somewhat in blasting operations. We had encountered the name "sodium" so often before that it seemed as familiar as that of the now nearly obsolete article camphene. Sodium is described as the most powerful and deadly explosive substance known. In detonating power one ounce of it is equal to about twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, or two and a half pounds of nitro-glycerine. A spoonful of water coming in contact with two hundred onces of sodium would produce an explosing equal to that which would follow the ignition of five thousand pounds of powder, or five hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine. From these facts it might be supposed that sodium is not the safest of all chemical compounds to handle or transport.

WHAT RAILERS WE ARE!—Very few persons know anything concerning the extent and value of our railway system. There were in the United States in September, 1865, 593 railroad companies, running one or more routes. At the date of the last official returns, there were nearly 35,000 miles of railway in the United States, supported at an annual expense of $1,264,336,000. The Illinois Central, 708 miles long, cost $28,610,000; the New-York Central, 555 miles, $32,740,000; the Erie, 528 miles, $39,328,000; the Memphis and Charleston, 290 miles, $67,450,000; the Chicago, Peoria and Quincy, 400 miles, $39,270,000. Pennsylvania has more miles of railway than any other State, reporting 3,350 miles of the iron track; Ohio, the second in order, has 3,310 miles; Illinois, third, 3,156 miles. Massachusetts has 1,285 miles, costing $59,051,000. Beside which there are hundreds of horse railways, many thousands of miles long, which cost millions upon millions of dollars. They are all good stock.

NEW NEWSPAPERS.—The regular rumors are abroad concerning the establishment of new newspapers in this city and elsewhere. We understand that a new paper is to be established in San Francisco, to be called the *Times*. The capital stock of the company is $150,000, divided into 1,500 shares, of $100 each. The corporation will endure for 50 years. The business office will be located in San Francisco. The incorporators and trustees for the first three months are C. T. Meador, James Dows, T. L. Barker, H. Carlton, Jr., J. Greenebaum, L. A. Booth, John Barton, W. H. Bourn, Caleb S. Hobbs, J. H. Haste, James B. Stetson and W. H. Barton. It is expected that the first number of the *Times* will be issued in about a month. It will be a first class double-sheet Union journal."

ALL QUIET!—Some speculators have indulged in surmises concerning the possible action of Gen. MCCLELLAN, on one side or the other of the present European conflict. Late accounts furnish no data upon which such theories can stand. A traveler says he saw Gen. MCCLELLAN at Dresden, a few weeks ago, and that it was thought he would "break up his Summer quarters, and advance in the Fall as soon as the roads were hard."

A NEW HOTEL IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—We understand that Col. JOHN M. WILLIAMS and C. M. SMITH, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Metropolitan, in this City, where they have persuaded one of the ubiquitous Leland family to take charge of a new and very extensive hotel now being erected at the Capital of Illinois. SIMEON LELAND has made arrangements to place his nephew, HORACE LELAND, in charge. The house will be opened early in the Winter, in time for the meeting of the Legislature. It is to be called the "Lincoln House," and some near relatives of the good President are largely interested in it.

Sudden Death at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard—Not Supposed to be from Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 11.

Some excitement was caused here to-day by the report that cholera had broken out in the frigate *Chattanooga*, at our Navy-yard. The reports are probably much exaggerated. The truth seems to be that five men on that ship have died of cholera morbus within a few days. The supposed cause of the disease from the eating of new potatoes. No information upon the subject can be obtained of the officials at the Navy-yard.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

How Saratoga Looks this Year—Congress Hall and its Ruins—The Union—Prospects for the Season—Congress Water Nauseous and Otherwise—Change and Progress—Circular-street—The Hotels—The Springs—The Shanties—The Fourth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

Saratoga looks more sadly this year than it did the last, when its thousands of visitors missed, as they reached the familiar ground, the smiling face of the old United States Hotel—the said face being particularly bland—as the feet of those newly come were attracted by it, to pause on its own welcoming portals, in search of the entertainment which could be found nowhere else on a freer and more satisfying scale.

Now the ruins of Congress Hall are added to those of the United States. Another grim breach is made, not only in the beauty of the town, but in the associations of those who were wont to find Summer sanctuary within its pleasant time-honored walls, as well as of all visitors here wherever lodging, who from long seeing and knowing it, had come to feel kindly toward it, for the help it had given, in various ways, to make the hours of their abode here pass agreeably.

It was my fortune to belong to the former class, and as a guest of several years, on hearing of the burning of Congress

going to be rebuilt soon, so it is said, which will remove all disfigurations. But the United States remains for how long yet, who can say, in its ruined *statu quo*. If a prosperous season and two or three realize a fortune in these big hotels, it is queer enough they don't rise directly they have fallen. Why, even in Schenectady, that staid and ancient city, the synonym of the inert and unprogressive, the recent locomotive works destruction by fire, involving a loss of $300,000, is so little of a damper to the loser's fiery energy, that, by the coming Fall, the whole loss will be repaired, so far as new and better buildings can repair it. I commend this example; it is the best and most telling I could find to those losers by flame here, whose spirit and enterprise fire seems to have shriveled.

The Fourth passed off here yesterday quietly and rather tamely. There was neither procession, nor oration, nor pageant, nor glorification of any kind, save among the boys with firecrackers in the streets. Saratoga, indeed, is not apt to be demonstrative on the nation's great natal day. She takes it for granted that the people who come here on that day do so to get away from the noises and confusion that prevail elsewhere, and she respects the wishes of her visitors by considerately abstaining from needless uproar, and shows her good sense by so doing. I saw a race advertised for 11 o'clock on the course in the outskirts, and a trot for 4 o'clock, which the blessed rain falling copiously here at that hour, must have somewhat interfered with. I have not heard nor sought to learn the result, not feeling much interest in these equine contests. I will own, however, that my blood was stirred a little by reading the TIMES' account of the late trotting contest between *Gen. Butler* and *Dexter*, for I have learned to love a fine horse, and to read about his exploits, more than ever, since the rebellion has shown how much the whole nation is the horse's debtor. But I am talking about the Fourth of July here, and mustn't digress. Hundreds of country people came to enjoy the National holiday in this place, redolent through its name, of Revolutionary memories. They drank patriotic draughts from the various springs, thought upon the olden time that "tried men's souls," and the recent time that when all that was loyal and staunch in the nation was tried as it never had been tried before, stood the test nobly, and came forth triumphantly from the ordeal of fire and blood, with no star dimmed and no vital force impaired.

C. V. S.

Mount Marion and the Catskills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Mount Marion is one of a range of bluffs intermediate between the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, and extending most of the distance from Catskill to Kingston, with the river valley on one side, and a beautiful valley over two miles in width between it and the mountains.

Although perfectly familiar with all this region, having a hundred times traversed the base of this bluff, I never till on the last "glorious Fourth" ascended to its summit.

I was not at all prepared to meet the extraordinary beauty and grandeur of the view. The summit, about 800 feet high, commands the whole valley of the Hudson for at least 50 miles, while the view embraces the whole range of the Catskills in the rear, the Shawangunks in the south, and the Berkshire Mountains in the east. For variety and distinctness it far surpasses the views from the "Mountain House," while the extent is nearly, if not quite equal.

Some of our party spent the last "Fourth" among the Alps, and we were well satisfied that few scenes in that magnificent country gave us more pleasure.

The object of this letter is not to describe in detail, but to call the attention of those who wish to make such an investment, to examine for themselves, with the view of building up an establishment worthy of the site; and no one who has seen it can doubt for a moment that it would soon become a very popular place of resort.

By rail or steamboat the landing is just one hundred miles from New-York; then a carriage drive over a pleasant road of three and a half miles brings us to the foot of the mountain, then three-fourths of a mile easy ascent takes us to the summit.

There are plenty of building material on the spot, and a fine spring of water; rambles can be arranged with beautiful views through easily found vistas, hill and dale, waterfalls, &c.

It is but three and a half miles from the Post-office, churches, &c., in the pleasant village of Saugerties; only two miles from the beautiful falls of the Esopus River at Glenorie, and about ten miles from Kingston.

The surrounding country for miles around is of the most beautiful character, making the drives very interesting in every direction.

I do not know of a spot of so much interest within hundreds of miles of the city, and I have the fullest confidence in the success of a house, well kept, which would accommodate 400 boarders.

J. B. S.

AGRICULTURAL.

National Trial of Agricultural Implements at Auburn.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

To-day the second National Trial of Reapers and Mowers commenced at this place, under the auspices of the New-York State Agricultural Society.

The weather is delightful, the number of competitors unusually large, the interest manifested eminently praiseworthy, a good state of things appears to pervade all departments, and everything betokens a trial of implements that will be preeminently honorable to the officers of the Society, and to the manufacturers of and dealers in farm implements.

The machines entered for trial, as well as for exhibition, are all classified according to their construction and adaptation to certain kinds of work. In Class No. 1, D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N. Y., entered two mowers, one large and one small one; C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse, N. Y., one "Hubbard mower;" E. F. Herrington, Rondout, N. Y., one Eagle mower; Z. D. Wilber, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one Eureka mower; Peekskill Manufacturing Company, N. Y., one clipper mower; Walter A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., one mower; Dow & Fowler, Fowlerville, N. Y., one Yankee mower; Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one No. 2 Buckeye; American Agricultural Works, New-York, one Columbian, Jr., mower; Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company, Auburn, N. Y., one Ohio and Buckeye combined machine; C. Wheeler, Jr. Auburn, N. Y., four mowers; W. H. Halliday, Auburn, N. Y., one American mower; Rhode Island Clipper Mowing Company, Newport, one two-horse harvest clipper mower.

In Class No. 2, D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn, N.Y., entered one reaper with hand-rake; C. Wheeler, Jr., Auburn, N. Y., one reaper with hand-rake.

In Class No. 2½, C. R. Brinkerhoff, Rochester, N.Y., entered one reaper with self-rake; C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse, N. Y., one "Syracuse self-raking;" Walter A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, two self-rake s—one with chain-rake and one sweep-rake; Stephen Hull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., one reaper with self-rake; N. A. Dederer, Greene, N. Y., one reaper, self raker; D. M. Osborne, one reaper, self-raker.

In Class No. 3, D. M. Osborne entered one combined reaper and mower; E. F. Herrington, Rondout, one Eagle combined machine; Walter A. Wood, one combined mower and reaper, with hand-rake; Adriance & Platt, one No. 2 Buckeye, combined, with hand-rake; Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio, one Buckeye combined machine; Dodge & Stevenson, one combined machine; C. Wheeler, two combined machines, with hand-rakes.

In Class No. 4, D. M. Osborne & Co. entered one combined machine; C. Bradley & Son, one light combined machine, with self-rake; W. A. Wood, two combined machines; Aultman, Miller & Co., one Buckeye, combined with self-rake; Williams, Wallace & Co., Syracuse, two Hubbard machines, with "Syracuse self-rake;" Seymour & Morgan, Brockport, one "New-York combined machine," with self-rake; C. Wheeler, Jr., one combined machine, with self-raking attachment, and one machine with a dropping attachment; W. A. Halliday, one combined machine, with self-rake.

In Class No. 5, D. M. Osborne & Co. entered three combined machines; American Agricultural Works, one "Columbian machine," with hand and self-rake; Dodge & Stevenson, two combined machines, with hand and self-rakes, one machine having the iron and one a wooden frame; C. Wheeler, one combined self-rake and one combined machine, with dropping attachment.

In Class No. 6, D. M. Osborn & Co. entered one one-horse mower; R. L. Allen, New-York City, one one-horse "Pony Clipper;" C. Wheeler, Jr., one one-horse mower; R. Dutton, Brooklyn, one one-horse "Gleaner Mower."

In Class No. 7, R. & M. Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y., entered one two-horse endless-chain horse-power. Several other entries were made in this class, but withdrawn before the machines were tested.

In Class No. 8, Dow & Fowler entered one lever-sweep horse-power. Class 9, Dow & Fowler one thrasher and separator. Class 10, A. Draper, New-York, one "Excelsior Wheat-cleaning Machine;" R. & M. Harder, one thrasher and cleaner; H. L. Emery & Son, one thrasher and cleaner; Wheeler, Melick & Co., one thrasher and cleaner.

In class No. 12, Ives & Bostwick, Ithaca, N. Y., entered one Sharp's independent steel-tooth wheel-horse rake; Barker, Sheldon & Co., Auburn, N. Y., one sulky horse rake; S. B. Whitney, Coxsackie, one revolving wheel-horse rake; A. B. Strout, Muncy, Penn., one patent steel-tooth rake; one Bay State horse-rake by the Buckeye Mowing Machine Company, West Fitchburg, Mass.; S. P. Carver, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., one one-handled improved horse rake; H. N. Tracy, Vermont, Warner's revolving wheel-horse rake.

In class No. 14 the Craven Tedder Company, New-York, entered one of Craven's hay tedders, and Silas Herring, New-York, one of Bullard's hay tedders.

In class No. 15, Niles & Gillett, Little York N.Y., entered a loading attachment to hay wagons, for pitching on hay or loose grain.

In Class No. 16, G. W. Prout, Ashland, N. Y., entered an apparatus for unloading hay; A. B. Sprout, Muncy, Penn., entered a hayfork and knife for unloading hay and cutting down hay in the mow; Chapman, Hawley & Co., Utica, N. Y., entered one of Raymond's hay and straw forks; Wheeler, Melick & Co., one of Walker's improved hay-forks; D. Hinkston, Le Roy, N. Y., one horse hay-fork; J. L. Mansfield, Clockville, N. Y., one horse hay-fork.

In Class No. 18, Dow & Fowler entered one horse hay-cutter. The foregoing completes the list of entries for competition. There is a number of other implements entered for exhibition only, which, no doubt, will receive honorable mention. Nothing was done to-day toward testing any of the machines.

In each of the nineteen classes, the Society's large gold medal, which costs $75, will be awarded as the first premium for the best machine. For the second premium, a cash prize of $25 will be awarded.

The name of the Chairman is JOHN STANTON GOULD, Hudson, N. Y. The associates are: B. P. Johnson, Albany, N. Y.; Sanford Howard, Lansing, Mich.; E. R. Potter, Kingston, R. I.; Prof. Pierce, Cambridge University; Elisha Foote, Washington, D. C.; Henry Waterman, Hudson, N. Y.; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; Samuel Campbell, New-York Mills, N. Y.; A. B. Conger, Haverstraw, N. Y.; T. L. Harison, Morley, N. Y. Chief Marshal, H. W. Dwight, Auburn.

The headquarters are on the spacious Fair-ground of the Cayuga County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Proprietors and agents are displaying their implements to visitors; and we all look forward with much interest to the transactions of to-morrow, when mowing will commence. There are forty-four machines now ready for the grass, and each one is expected to cut one acre.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement Exercises at Amherst—The Baccalaureate Address—The Wealth and Faculty—The Curriculum and Prizes—The Phi Beta Kappa Oration and Poem—Deaths of the Alumni—Triennial Catalogue.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Alumni and friends of Amherst College have met once again to do honor to their *Alma Mater*, to renew the friendships of youth and revisit the scenes of college days. Those familiar with the lovely scenery of the Connecticut River Valley will not wonder that her filial children travel many a weary mile to see again a landscape declared by EDWARD EVERETT to be unequaled on this continent, and to participate in the pleasures of commencement week. No pen can describe nor pencil adequately portray the scene that opens before us; the eye must behold it to comprehend its surpassing loveliness. Among the distinguished guests and graduates I notice Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, and his cousin, Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Cincinnati; Hon. SAM. BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*; Rev. Dr. McCOSH, Professor of Mental Science in Queen's College, Belfast; the venerable missionary from Athens, Rev. Dr. KING, and scores of *literati* and ladies. The exercises of the Forty-fifth Commencement of the College were formally opened on Sunday afternoon in the village church, by the delivery of the Baccalaureate Sermon by the President of the College, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. STEARNS. He selected as the theme of his discourse a passage from the 13th chapter of Matthew, "The field is the world," and illustrated the condition and progress of Christianity by its influence upon nations, showing what had been accomplished, and what yet remained to be done. He paid a tribute of deserved praise to PEABODY, and to NORTHROP—the latter a graduate of the College—for their benevolence and labors in London. The address to the graduating class was strikingly beautiful, and allusion to a classmate who had recently died, and who would have attained the highest honors, was full of pathos. Dr. STEARNS has recently returned from a trip to England and the continent, refreshed and renewed in health—a visit which was planned five years ago, and delayed on account of his reluctance to leave during the rebellion. For the eleven years last past he has been the President of the College, and has been successful in his plans for extending the usefulness of the Institution.

The College is now in a prosperous financial condition, the property of the College, real and personal, being estimated at over one million dollars. It is the intention of the Trustees to erect immediately a new chapel, for which purpose a son of the President, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, has donated thirty thousand dollars; a new library building, for which nearly twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed—Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, having contributed the sum of five thousand dollars; and a new building to be devoted to the mathematical and philosophical department. This will be the finest building, and will cost two hundred thousand dollars, a gift from Dr. WALKER, late of Newport, and who during his life gave to the College another hundred thousand dollars. The necessities of the College demand that these buildings should be erected at once. The present library was built in 1852, and was considered at that time to be large enough to contain the library for many years. But the increase in the number of volumes has been so rapid that there is now no available space for further increase, and five thousand dollars remain unexpended because there is no more room for them. It is intended to convert the present edifice into an art gallery, for which it is admirably adapted, and friends of the college have already promised valuable contributions to it.

The Faculty of the College at present consists of twelve permanent Professors beside the President and three instructors. By a recent vote of the Corporation of the College each Professor is to receive $2,000 a year as salary—a sum wholly inadequate as compensation for the services rendered by them. No successor has as yet been found worthy to fill the place of the lamented Dr. HITCHCOCK in the chair of natural theology and geology. The services of Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton, have been secured, who will, during the coming year, deliver a course of lectures in that department. Meanwhile, the distinguished Dr. SHEPARD, of Massachusetts, Professor of Natural History, will continue the instruction in geology and mineralogy.

The curriculum of the College has lately been enlarged by the addition of a course of lectures on Art, supplying a great desideratum, and which has proved very successful. The course of study has been modified, also, so as to present further opportunity of optional studies, including thorough instruction of nearly two years in the modern languages. Special instruction is given to those students who, having acquired proficiency in the regular course of mathematics, are deemed worthy of election to this honor. The newly-appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory has paid unusual attention to the students under his charge, with most happy results.

On Monday evening the church was thronged by a fashionable audience and expectant students, eager for the announcement of the rewards promised to the faithful and successful. The Sweetser prizes for declamation, competed for by students of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, were awarded by a Committee of gentlemen, and, at the close of the exercises, Pres. STEARNS announced the names of the happy recipients of twenty-eight prizes, varying in value from $5 to $60, and making an aggregate of about $800. Prior to 1857 no provision was made for superior attainments in the various departments, but since that time generous endowments have been provided by friends of the College whose names have been given to the prizes founded by them. The sums, though small, have proved instrumental in rendering aid to worthy students; and the hope has been expressed to me that further endowment should be made, especially in the Latin Department.

The number of students is not so large as formerly, owing to various reasons, chiefly the need of soldiers more than scholars. The entering class will contain probably some eighty students. The friendly relations between the classes is such that one rarely hears of other than gentlemanly bearing.

The Phi Beta Kappa oration was delivered before the members of that ancient fraternity this afternoon by Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, of Boston, well known as the author of *Six Months in Italy*, and other publications. The subject of his address was the duty of educated men, citing a passage from an essay of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the literary men of France and England generally advocated some other form of government than that under which they lived. The oration was attentively listened to by a large audience, who testified by a hearty approbation to the eloquence of the orator. The poem was given by J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (he has ceased to use his medical prefix,) of Springfield, and was most pleasantly delivered. He describes the lessons learned by Jonathan at school during the last five years; that modesty and true worth, as shown in GRANT and LINCOLN, are preferable to blatant arrogance and presumption; that the negro is worthy of respect as a man and soldier; that West Point Generals generally do well; that the two discordant sections of our country have a mutual respect and esteem, in place of the former misconceptions; the worthlessness of English neutrality; our national strength, and God's dealings with us as a people. It contained many pleasing allusions, full of wit and humor, and was received with enthusiastic applause.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society for many years, it is said, did not possess, either here or elsewhere, vitality enough even to die. Of late it has shaken off its slumber and established a prize of $40, to be given to the scholar who in the senior year shall attain superior rank in prescribed studies.

After the exercises, a meeting of the members of this Society was held, at which Profs. SNELL, CLARK and SEELYE were reëlected, respectively, President, Vice-President and Secretary; and W. H. WHITE chosen Treasurer.

There have been nineteen deaths among the graduates during the academic year now closing—a larger number than usual. They are as follows:

Class	Name.	B'rn	Age	Died.
1826.	Rev. Milton Kimball	1779	66	Augusta, Ill.
1826.	Rev. Dr. Max. W. McClure	1808	57	Cannonsbu'h, Pa.
1827.	Rev. Alfred Wright	1803	62	Durango, Penn.
1828.	Rev. Asaph Boutelle	1805	61	Peacham, Vt.
1829.	Moses B. Greene	1805	59	Amherst, Mass.
1830.	Rev. James I. Merrick	1803	62	Amherst, Mass.
1830.	Rev. Francis Warriner	1804	61	Chester, Mass.
1831.	Rev. Moody Harrington	1798	67	Albany.
1831.	Hon. James Humphrey	1811	54	Brooklyn.
1831.	Rev. Joseph L. Riggs	1809	56	Elmira.
1832.	Dr. Simeon Shurtleff	1808	57	Simsbury, Conn.
1840.	Dr. Franklin Tuthill	1822	43	Brooklyn.
1847.	Rev. Nath. H. Brougaton	1826	40	E.Bridgw'r, Mass.
1849.	Theodore F. French	1828	37	North'pton, Mass.
1850.	Rev. John E. Cory	1825	40	N. Wr'th'm, Mass.
1854.	Rev. Edwin Dimmock	1828	37	Central City, Col.
1855.	Capt. Rufus Choate	1834	31	Dorchest'r, Mass.
1859.	Rev. Thomas A. Lewis	1835	30	Phillipst'n, Mass.
1862.	Otis C. Newcomb	1838	27	Attleboro, Mass.

Alumni whose deaths have not been previously reported, are:

Class	Name.	B'rn	Age	Died.
1827.	Hiram F. Stockbridge	1805	54	Rochester.
1828.	Dr. Calvin B. Pratt	1806	56	Bridgew'r, Mass.
1835.	Rev. Wm. G. Howard	1813	51	New-Orleans.
1837.	Rev. Cyrus E. Rosenkrans	1809	51	Columbus, Wis.
1838.	Rev. Dennis Chapin	1809	54	Berkshire, Vt.
1838.	Dr. Charles K. Washburn	1816	49	Wilmington, N.C.
1846.	Rev. Edmund D. Holt	1818	46	Chatfield, Minn.
1847.	Ormond B. Marsh	1822	35	Mapleton, Minn.
1848.	Thomas Shepard	1825	38	Chicago.
1851.	Edward D. Rawson	1825	34	Woodsto'k, Conn.
1858.	John D. Lockwood	1836	29	Fort Madison, Ia.

From the triennial catalogue, recently issued, I learn that the whole number of alumni is 1681, of whom 697 are clergymen, and of these 70 have gone as missionaries to foreign lands. Of the sons of Amherst, 158 *bello civili militaverunt*, and 26 of them died.

This College, always chary of her honors, and conferring them only on deserving men, has given, during the forty-five years of its existence, only one hundred and sixty-seven honorary degrees, not quite four in each year.

To-morrow is set apart as the grand day of meeting of the graduates—the morning devoted to social gatherings in Alumni Hall, and the afternoon to the hearing of an oration before the Alumni Association, by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn; and Thursday to the exercises of the graduating class.

TENNESSEE.

The Metropolitan Police Bill—Gov. Brownlow's Nominees Elected—The Organization of the House Expected To-day—A Paymaster's Safe Robbed.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 10.

The Metropolitan Police Bill came up in the Senate to-day. Gov. BROWNLOW'S nominees were elected by 18 against 2. It is known there will be a quorum in the House to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 10.

Paymaster REMINGTON'S safe in his office was broken open last night and $10,000 abstracted therefrom. Some members of the Sixteenth Infantry are suspected and closely watched.

Major ROWAN'S oil well at McMinnville took fire on Friday evening and burned all night, thwarting all endeavors to extinguish it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of Capt. Grant—Charged with Burning his Ship.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The examination before the United States Commissioner's Court of Capt. WM. GRANT, charged with burning his ship, the *Young Mechanic*, at sea in April last, has resulted in committing the defendant for trial in September next.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

Capt. WILLIAM GRANT, charged with burning the ship *Young Mechanic*, was to-day admitted to bail in $30,000, which was furnished.

Fenian Meeting.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

An enthusiastic meeting of Fenians was held in Music Hall, to-night, and was addressed by JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R. He briefly alluded to the manner in which the Brotherhood in Ireland and in this country was organized, the management of the organization in this country, and the bad effects produced by such management. He called upon the different Circles to enroll immediately, and report to him on Aug. 15, when they would receive instructions. He said that within a year a movement for Irish independence on Irish soil would take place, and called for continued contributions. Remarks were also made by Col. HALPINE and others.

Arrest of Head Centre Stephens.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 11.

Head Centre STEPHENS was arrested to-day at the suit of P. A. SENNOTT, who claims $4,000, for delivering lectures on Fenianism, and expenses incurred in the excursion to Campo Bello. STEPHENS appeared in the Municipal Court and gave bail in $7,000.

NEBRASKA.

Senatorial Election.

OMAHA, Wednesday, July 11.

The Nebraska Legislature, in joint ballot, to-day elected Maj.-Gen. JOHN M. THAYER and F. W. TIPTON to the United States Senate, both Republicans. The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

Large Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, July 11.

A disastrous fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying METCALF & DEERING'S carpenter shop, PIERCE, BABCOCK & Co.'s tobacco manufactory, the cabinet warerooms of FRITZ & Co., and the clothing establishment of JACOB MENDELSSOHN, besides damaging more or less the adjacent buildings. Total loss about $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

Boat Race at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 11.

The return match between the Atalanta Boat Club of New-York and the Mutual Boat Club of this city took place this afternoon. There was much interest felt in the race, the river being lined with thousands of people. The distance rowed was three miles, and the time made was as follows: Atalantas, 23 minutes and 2 seconds; Mutuals, 23 minutes and 55 seconds.

The Melancholy Case of Drowning at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, July 11.

The body of Rev. Father GERDEMANN, one of the priests who were drowned, was found this afternoon. He was from Cumberland, Md. The students were named JOHN KENNY, of Rochester, N. Y., and JOHN BUNGE, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Every effort is being made to find their bodies.

Death of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 11.

JOHN MASON GRIER, one of the editors of the *Evening Telegraph*, died this afternoon, after a short illness. The deceased was highly esteemed, and his death will be a heavy blow to his associates of the Press. He was well-known in Missouri, where he formerly resided, and was engaged in the practice of the law.

Death of Silas D. Childs of Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, July 11.

SILAS D. CHILDS, a prominent citizen of this city, died suddenly this morning from heart disease, while sitting in the cashier's room of the Oneida National Bank.

Death of Senator Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, July 11.

Gen. J. H. LANE died at noon to-day. His remains will be taken to Lawrence for interment. There are thirty-four candidates for his position.

New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.

The Mexican Imperialists say that the Liberals will not succeed to power without a terrible fight. Cotton irregular and easier; Low Middling, 30c.@32c. Sugar—Fair, 14c. Sterling Exchange, 163. New-York Exchange, ¼ premium.

Aid for Portland.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, July 11.

Mayor Wales forwarded a draft for $1,100 to-day to Mayor NOYES, of Portland, contributed by the citizens of Burlington.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 11.

The guests of Union Hotel have decided to give a tableau *matinée* on Saturday next for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

The Plasterers' National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 11.

The delegates of the Plasterers' Convention are assembling here. The Convention meets here to-morrow at 10 A. M., and will probably be in session three days. It will comprise delegates from nearly every State.

PERSONAL.

Gen. JORDAN, chief editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, and M. A. GALLOWAY, of the *Avalanche*, went to Hernando, Miss., to fight a duel, the cause of disturbance being abusive language from GALLOWAY to JORDAN, in reference to the latter's article which appeared some time since in *Harper's Magazine*, on JEFF. DAVIS. Both parties were arrested and placed under bonds, and the difficulty has since been settled. As if inspired by the example of their chiefs, two compositors, HOLLISTER and DOUGLAS, of the Memphis Typographical Association, a few days since, fought a duel on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi. A single shot was interchanged, when spectators interfered, and put an end to the affair.

At the public celebration of the Fourth in New-Orleans, Mayor MONROE, in introducing the reader of the Declaration of Independence, took occasion to say that he differed from one expression of opinion in that document, to the effect that all men were created equal. The nigger could not be considered the equal of the white man; and as the writer of the Declaration, Mr. JEFFERSON, was a slaveholder, it stood to reason that he never could have meant to include the nigger in that assertion.

A friend of Gen. MAGRUDER, who has "the best means of knowing," says, in the Baltimore *Gazette*, that no faith should be put in the statement that he has petitioned the Government for leave to return to this country, or that he had written a letter stating that the Imperial Government is bankrupt and is going to destruction. The only effort made in his behalf has been by his friends, who are desirous that he should return to this country.

The incomes returned by some of the residents of Cambridge, Mass., for 1865, are as follows: Prof. Agassiz, $1,894; Prof. E. J. Child, $2,802; Richard H. Dana, $2,442; James Russell Lowell, $2,304; Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, $2,596; Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, $12,867; Theophilus Parsons, $4,158; Prof. E.A. Sophocles, $2,256; Jared Sparks, (deceased,) $3,835.

The Adjutant-General of Virginia, in his report for the year 1861, has the following: "J. Q. Marr, graduated July 4, 1846. Lawyer. Member of the Virginia Convention. Entered military service as Captain of Virginia Volunteers April 1, 1861. Killed at Fairfax Court-house, Va., May 13, 1861. First blood of the war".

Prof. COOKE, of Harvard College, recently made a very valuable donation of scientific works to the professors and students of Brown University. Among them were about seventy volumes of his very valuable work on Chemical Physics. Such amenities do much to preserve the friendly feeling which now exists between the two Universities.

It is stated that Gen. DODGE, nominated for Congress in Iowa, in place of Mr. KASSON, is a brother of the authoress known as "Gail Hamilton." He is a native of Essex County, Mass. There was a sharp contest over his nomination, the eightieth ballot resulting in his favor.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for Overseer of Harvard College. He deems such a position not in accordance with the intent of the law passed in 1865, which removed the College from the control of the State authorities.

At the examination at Trinity College, England, which ended last month, Mr. F. E. ANDERSON, of Roxbury, Mass., the son of a well-known Boston merchant, and a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1865, was placed in the first class.

Mr. G. N. BIGELOW has resigned the office of Principal of the Normal School at Framingham, Mass., and Miss ANNIE G. JOHNSON is to succeed him. It is said that, before her, no woman has been appointed to such a post.

Major JOHN TYLER delivered the annual address before the literary societies of William and Mary College, Virginia, July 4. Only twelve months having passed since the College resumed operation, no class graduates this year.

Hon. ANSON S. MILLER, of Rockford, Ill., has accepted the invitation of the New-York State Agricultural Society to deliver the Annual address before the Society, at Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Sept. 13.

Gen. HINKS has been promoted to be Deputy Surveyor, and Gen. SHERWIN, of Dedham, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Surveyor, in the Boston Custom-House.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS is President of the Tennessee Colonial and Immigration Company, designed to encourage immigration into the State, and to supply the demand for labor.

CHARLES M. MORSE, Esq., of Waterville, Me., formerly Superintendent on the Maine Central Railroad, has accepted the position of Superintendent on the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad.

Gen. THOMAS has declined the present of a fine residence purchased for him in Nashville at a cost of $60,000, and requested that the money be added to the Soldiers' Widow and Orphan fund.

The Indiana State University has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. DAVID TRUMBULL, of Valparaiso, Chili, a descendant of JONATHAN TRUMBULL, and a cousin of Senator TRUMBULL.

M. J. HENLY, of Dayton, Ohio, has collected a cabinet of from 15,000 to 20,000 specimens of ores and kindred substances from the United States and Territories.

J. WITHERS CLAY, a brother of CLEMENT C. CLAY, is about to commence the issue of a daily paper in Huntsville, Ala. There is already one daily published there.

Among the graduates at Kenyon College this year was JOHN J. McCOOK, the youngest of nine brothers who served in the late war, three of them, as well as their venerable father, being killed.

A movement is on foot in the Gulf States to erect a monument to the late Gov. HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, of Louisiana.

JOHN B. GOUGH returns an income for about $13,000, which shows that "lecturing" is a paying business to him.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred last week by Kenyon College on Secretary STANTON, who was a graduate of that institution.

R. LEACHMAN, formerly of Greene County, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Two Memphis printers, names not given, fought a duel on the Arkansas side of the river, on the 4th. Nobody hurt.

Mr. HENRY C. BARNUM, of Norwalk, Conn., aged about thirty-five years, has been missing since July 3, and his friends are anxious about him.

The President has nominated D. H. WINFIELD, a soldier, as Revenue Collector for the Fourth District of New-Jersey.

The University of Virginia recently conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President HENRY COPPEE, of Lehigh University.

Maj.-Gens. PHIL. SHERIDAN, GRANGER, Col. SAWTELLE and Capt. MERRYMAN, arrived in Mobile July 3, on a pleasure trip.

The honorary degree of D. D. was recently conferred on Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, by the University of Mississippi.

Col. L. Q. C. LAMAR has been appointed to the Professorship of Ethics and Metaphysics in the State University of Mississippi.

It is denied that Senator FESSENDEN lost any property by the Portland fire.

JAMES W. GOFF heads the list of incomes in Cincinnati with $103,957.

Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is engaged in superintending a rolling mill at Chattanooga.

Western papers state that JULIA DEAN HAYNE has got a divorce in Utah and married a Mormon.

Gen. HANCOCK has received 60 days leave of absence and started on a Western tour.

Gen. JOHN ECHOLS has been elected President of the Alumni of Washington College, Virginia.

Prof. BLOT is lecturing at Providence, R. I.

OBITUARY.

Hon. WM. K. POSTON died in Memphis, Tenn., July 7. The Memphis *Avalanche*, in announcing his death, says: "He has gone to the tomb with a reputation unsullied as a Christian, husband, father, citizen and neighbor. At the bar he ranked as a polished orator and thorough lawyer; in the halls of legislation his record proudly exhibits him as a statesman of great wisdom and justice—firm in opposition to wrong as he was mild in its assertion."

The late S. S. RAWSON, who was a few weeks since found dead at the Washington Lodging-house, San Francisco, was a graduate of Waterville College, Maine, in the class of 1828. Among his classmates were Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, and Rev. Drs. CHAPLAIN and CUMMINGS, well-known divines in the East.

JOHN W. STRONG, Esq., Ex-Sheriff of Richland County, Ohio, died on Monday afternoon. He was twice elected Sheriff of Richland, when the County gave heavy majorities against all the other candidates on the same political ticket.

LOUIS MAVERICK, the first American born in San Antonio, Texas, died in that city June 18, of heart disease, at the age of 30 years. He served during the war as Captain of cavalry, and afterward as Inspector-General, on the staff of Gen. DEBREY.

Mobile, Ala., papers announce the sudden death of Gen. T. L. TOULMIN, in that city, July 6, at the age of 70 years. He had filled various public offices, and was reëlected for a long series of terms to represent the Mobile District in the State Senate.

Rev. ALFRED ELY, D. D., of Monson, Mass., died at his residence July 6, aged 88. He resided for a time in Hartford.

Hon. EDWARD AVERY, of Wooster, Ohio, formerly Judge, died a few days since.

Judge LOVELACE, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at his residence in St. Charles, July 6.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 11.

The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the Boston Banks:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	93,803,000
Specie	468,600
Legal Tender Notes	21,066,700
Deposits	40,076,700
Circulation (National)	28,302,000
Circulation (State)	391,700

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 11.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet, and held above views of buyers. CORN firm; sales at 73c.@73½c. for No. 1; closing, held at 74c., with few buyers at 73c. OATS—No. 2 Chicago at 43c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, 49c. BARLEY, $1 25. RYE quiet and unchanged. PORK, $32 50@$33. LARD, 21c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 9½c., to New-York; Corn, 13c. to Albany.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 11.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c.@30c. WHEAT panicky; sales at $1 60@$1 78 for No. 1, closing nominally at $1 65; No. 2 at $1 12@$1 15. CORN active and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales at 58c.@59½c. for No. 1, and 57½c.@58½c. for No. 2. OATS steady, at 32½c.@32½c. for No. 1, and 30½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 284,000 bushels Corn, 135,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 11.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK in good demand, at $32 50@$32 75; sales 300 bbls., at $32 25, buyers August. LARD dull, at 21c. GOLD 149.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, July 11.

FLOUR declined 25c. WHEAT steady at $1 90@$1 91 for No. 1. CORN firm at 59c. OATS quiet at 36c. RECEIPTS—35,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 11.

FLOUR dull and 50c. lower; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT dull with a downward tendency; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 22½, and No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 95. CORN opened at 76c. and closed at 77c. for No. 1 Illinois, with sales of 22,000 bushels. OATS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull on grain; Wheat 12½c., Corn 11c., to New-York. Boats scarce. CANAL EXPORTS, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 11.

FLOUR unsettled, without material change. WHEAT easier, at $1 90 for choice Club, $2 10@$2 15 for prime Old and New, and $2 30@$2 40 for choice do. CORN firmer, at 67c.@85c. PROVISIONS unchanged. LARD lower, at 21c. for choice kettle.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, July 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; sales No. 1 new White Michigan at $2 28; A Amber, $2 35. CORN active; sales No. 1 White at 87½c.; No. 2 at 83c.; Yellow at 71c.; mixed at 67c.; No. 2 at 65c.; other grains unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; nothing doing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 11.

CRUDE TURPENTINE and ROSIN unchanged in price. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 43c. COTTON 33c. for Middling. The steamship *Gussie Telford* arrived from New-York.

"Single Thread" versus "Double Thread."

At the "Grand Trial of Sewing-Machines" at Island Park, the contest being between "Single Thread" and "Double Thread" machines, and the latter claiming an "advantage" *because* of its using "*two*" threads instead of "*one*," the result was *a unanimous* "DECISION" of the "judges," after a "protracted and severely contested trial," that "*the advantage is* NOT *on the side of a* 'DOUBLE THREAD,' *but on that of a* 'SINGLE THREAD,' as used by the Willcox & Gibbs Machine."—*See* "*Report of Grand Trial.*"—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical farmer; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Club rates are discontinued. Payments invariably in advance.

The Mother can Rely Upon Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.

Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

A Timely Warning to the Sick.—It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all the Tonics containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing amyl or fusel oil, a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-billious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

Debility and Prostration, caused by the hot weather, can be relieved by using MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Price $1 per bottle. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, is incomparably the best for family use. D. S. COVERT & CO., No. 543 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The most elegant wedding cards, note paper in the City.

The Ukase of Fashion.—With tasteful discrimination the world of fashion has selected the Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," from all the perfumes of the day, as the most delightful. There will not be a notable soiree, ball or supper party this Winter to which its incomparable aroma will not add zest. PHALON & SON, New-York.

Biokrene strengthens the Mind by strengthening the nerves. Hypochondriacs receive immediate relief from it. Its effects are permanent. For dyspepsia it is the one thing needful. Ladies in feeble health will find it the safest and most general of all tonics. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

A Wonderful Thing.

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

The Chinese, in our time, drove the English navy from their waters by hurling on it their "stink pots;" if that navy had possessed PENNEY'S PERFUME OF THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS to neutralize the horrible odor, it could have remained to chastise the "Celestials." For sale by all druggists.

To SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.

For the greater convenience of the public, the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY have opened a Branch Office at No. 543 Broadway. JULY 18, 1866.

The most wonderful medicine ever known to man is METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BANKS—WELLS.—At St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Coit, Mr. A. BULCKER BANKS, of Albany, to Miss PHEBE B. H. WELLS.

CHITTENDEN—LOCKWOOD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, July 6, by Rev. F. Windsor Brathwait, Mr. LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, of New-York, to M. AMELIA LOCKWOOD, of the former place. No cards.

MCGRAW—SIMPSON.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, West Farms, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. Washington Rodman, Dr. THEODORE A. MCGRAW, of Detroit, to ALICE E., youngest daughter of William Simpson. No cards.

SEARLES—LINEHAN.—At New-York City, on Tuesday, July 10, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, A. BAXTER SEARLES, of New-York City, to KATE H. LINEHAN, of Providence, R. I. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VANCE—WILSON.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, July 5, by Rev. John A. Rotchford, Mr. W. H. VANCE, of New-York City, to Miss AGNES WILSON, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

ALSTON.—On Wednesday, July 11, at the New-York Hotel in this City, WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, of South Carolina.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

CASSIDY.—At Fort Washington, (184th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, after a short illness, ARTHUR B., youngest son of Thomas C. and Adelaide D. Cassidy, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) July 12, at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave 30th-st. depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 2½ o'clock.

CREGIER.—On Tuesday morning, July 10, MARGUERETTE L. CREGIER, infant daughter of Geo. W. and M. A. Cregier.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, July 12, from No. 457 West 44th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the brethren of Park Lodge No. 516, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, July 10, JOSEPH COOPER, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, Joseph M. Cooper, and of his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. H. S. Leonard, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

GILCHRIST.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 11, of paralysis, ROBERT GILCHRIST, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, at her late residence, No. 356 East 4th-st., Mrs. MARGARET D. GRAY, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, July 12, at 1 o'clock precisely.

FRYE.—On Wednesday morning, July 11, SAMUEL FRYE, aged 68 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 98 West 45th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEADLEY.—A Newark, N. J., on Sunday, July 8, ELLEN B., wife of Wm. D. Headley.

The remains were taken to Fredericktown, Ohio, for interment.

JAQUINS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 11, CHAUNCEY B. JAQUINS, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

LIFTCHILD.—At Bergen, on Tuesday evening, July 10, after a short illness, HENRY LIFTCHILD, aged 32 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Take Hudson City Five Corners cars from Hoboken or Jersey City ferries.

MUMFORD.—On Tuesday morning, July 10, GURDON S. MUMFORD, son of the late Hon. Gurdon J. Mumford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner of 38th-st. and Madison-av., at 2 o'clock on Thursday, July 12.

ONDERDONK.—On Tuesday, July 10, ADA LOUISE, only child of William M. and Mary J. Onderdonk.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 42 Laight-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PERRY.—At Hastings, on Tuesday, July 10, DANIEL PERRY, aged 41 years.

Funeral services will take place on Friday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, July 11, ROBERT WALLACE, infant son of J. Frank and Mary V. Phillips.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Robert Crawford, No. 76 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

SARLES.—In Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, July 11, EDMUND MASON, infant son of Rev. J. W. Sarles, aged 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 216 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Friday at 1 o'clock.

TUPPER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 11, JENNIE MARIA, daughter of Nancy O. and the late Charles H. Tupper, aged 19 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

TAGGART.—At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, July 10, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Charlotte A. and Philip S. Taggart, aged 4 years and 17 days.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

WEED.—On Tuesday, July 10, EDWARD H. WEED, of Mobile, Ala.

Funeral from the residence of his father, John W. Weed, Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 and 12 o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 44.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 10 Clarkson-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, full face, dressed as follows: Dark dress, white and black striped skirt. From statement made by her, she arrived from Ireland some six weeks ago; had run away from home.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 45.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, light brown hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: No hat. Found on the person the following articles: A card in her pocket, with the name of Malone on it.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 46.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: Blue heavy coat and vest, black heavy pants, full fall, gaiters, white socks, white shirt; died from the effect of the heat.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 47.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Peck-slip, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, light hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, black coat, dark vest, dark pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, striped shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch and paper in his pocket; supposed to be a Mormon that fell off the steamboat *Ela City*.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 48.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Laight-street, North River, aged about twenty-eight years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, five feet ten inches high, moustache, dressed as follows: No hat, black frock coat, black vest, gray pants, good boots, white socks or stockings, gray undershirt, blue neck-tie. Found on the person the following articles: A receipt of Dr. Clow for medical attendance in the name of Mr. Olwell; gold ring on left small finger.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.

INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.

NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.

Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

GEORGE ARNOLD'S POEMS.—READ THE ROUND TABLE. Now ready.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S

LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON, No. 555 BROADWAY, New-York.

Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.

Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

D. D. IN CAUSA HONORIS—IN THIS week's ROUND TABLE.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works.

The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."

Pamphlets furnished.

WINTER & CO., No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

BARBARIC ORNAMENTATION.—ROUND TABLE. Out to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.

Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in

COLUMBIAN WATER,

which is, also, especially excellent in diseases

PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

These waters being

PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,

may be taken with safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION

can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.

For sale by all Druggists—at wholesale only by

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors, No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED WRITERS.—READ THE ROUND TABLE.

SEWING MACHINES,

EXCHANGED, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange any time within thirty days for any other machine, without extra charge, if not satisfied.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A PREVENTIVE

AGAINST

ASIATIC CHOLERA,

WILL CURE

ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.

RAPIDLY CURES

All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.

WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS

Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

COLLEGES BEHIND THE TIMES.—IN the ROUND TABLE. Out to-day.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 28th-st.

WM. A. BOOTH, President.

WM. CLIFT, Controller.

THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER COOLER COMBINED,

Will keep meats, fruits and vegetables from spoiling. Warranted the best refrigerator made.

ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

$2,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the re-arrest of one ERNEST SURBAU LAMIRANDE, who escaped from the custody of a Deputy Marshal of the United States on the 3d of July inst. He is of a dark bilious complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, very dark eyes, black hair, slightly touched with gray, had one tooth decayed and partly broken on left side of upper jaw; wore a full beard at the time of his escape, and was dressed in black; speaks no English. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

ART, MUSICAL AND LITERARY NOTES—Prepared for the ROUND TABLE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

R. G. DUN & CO., Proprietors of the Mercantile Agency, associated with Messrs. H. WILSON and JOHN F. TROW, the Compiler and Publisher of the New-York City Directories, beg to announce that they have in active preparation, and will publish as early as practicable, a complete

UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

containing the name, business and location of the merchants, manufacturers and traders in the United States. It will be arranged and classified in a convenient form for ready reference, and will be a thoroughly reliable and comprehensive work.

The need of such a compilation has long been felt by commercial men. City and State Directories have been numerous, and, in many cases, are very complete; but it has been obviously impossible, without very large expenditure, to be possessed of them all; hence the information which they contained has been available only in their own immediate localities. The internal commerce of the country, so wide-spread and vast, necessitates a knowledge of the existence, names and locations of traders in remote sections even more than in near-by localities. Hitherto this knowledge has not been available to the large majority of those who most needed it. It has been, to a considerable extent, supplied by the Reference Book issued by the Mercantile Agency; but from the peculiarly confidential character of that work, it could only be used to a limited extent for Directory purposes.

It is the intention of the projectors that the Directory now announced shall fully supply this need. They possess remarkable facilities for the compilation and publication of a work of such magnitude. The Mercantile Agency, with its fifteen Branch Offices, its large corps of reporters, canvassers and clerks, and, above all, its thousands of correspondents in every section of the country, has an efficient machinery for the purpose already in complete order. Mr. H. Wilson, the well-known compiler of the New-York City Directories for the last twenty-five years, will give the work the benefit of his large experience and energetic supervision; while the facilities of Mr. Trow, for printing and publishing so large an undertaking, are not equalled in the United States.

It will thus be seen that the facilities, the experience, and the character of the projectors, is a guarantee that the work will be thoroughly performed, and worthy the confidence and support of the commercial community.

It will form a large quarto volume (size of page 11¼ x 9 inches,) handsomely printed on good paper, strongly bound.

It will be furnished to subscribers *only*, at the lowest possible price.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.

July 1, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

As this publication will, without doubt, have an immense circulation throughout the United States and abroad, it will be unsurpassed by any other publication of whatever kind as an advertising medium.

A limited number of page advertisements of first-class houses only will be admitted, at the low price of two hundred dollars per page.

No advertisement less than a quarter-page will be taken.

All communications relating to advertisements, subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to

H. WILSON, Compiler and General Superintendent, No. 52 Greene-st., or to care of R. G. DUN & CO., Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.

A WORD ABOUT THE MILITIA.—ROUND TABLE—No. XLV.

ORIGIN OF THE LATE WAR.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Publish a New Edition of

THE ORIGIN OF THE LATE WAR, TRACED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE REVOLT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

BY GEORGE LUNT.

1 vol. 12mo., cloth. Price $2 50.

A NOVEL BY MISS BRADDON—CRITICISED in the ROUND TABLE.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW, JUST PASSED BY CONGRESS, BEING AN ACT AMENDATORY OF ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864. WITH COPIOUS MARGINAL REFERENCES.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MERIVALE'S NORTHERN NATIONS—Reviewed in the ROUND TABLE.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Whereas, The disunion and unpatriotic course of the Radical Republicans in Congress prevents the restoration of peace and harmony among the States and people of the country; and

Whereas, It is essential to complete pacification that so dangerous and destructive a faction shall be forever extinguished; and

Whereas, To accomplish this it will require the hearty coöperation and combined action of all true Union men and patriots in the land; and

Whereas, To this end a call has been issued at Washington for the assembling of a National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, "for the purpose of holding counsel upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same," which call has been indorsed by the Democratic and Conservative members of both Houses of Congress; and

Whereas, The National Democracy and the people of this City, now, as heretofore, true to the Union and the Constitution, deeply sympathizing with the principles set forth in this call and with the objects of this proposed Convention, desire to be represented therein;

Therefore, Notice is hereby given that

AN ELECTION

will be held in each of the Congressional Districts of this City, on TUESDAY, the 17th of July inst., for the election of two delegates and two alternate delegates to the Convention aforesaid. The polls will be held at the following named places, under the direction of the following named Inspectors, and be open from 5 to 9 o'clock P. M.

No delegate will be eligible to a seat in the Convention who does not subscribe to the principles set forth in the call signed "A. W. Randall, President," dated Washington, June 25, 1866:

Fourth District—Inspectors: M. Sullivan, M. Madigan, T. Duffy. Polls to be held at No. 36 Center-st.

Fifth District—Inspectors: C. Desmond, P. Carroll, R. E. Nolan. Polls to be held at No. 101 Hester-st.

Sixth District—Inspectors: P. Culkins, John Folan, R. C. Bogart. Polls to be held at Mozart Hall, No. 664 Broadway.

Seventh District—Inspectors: Owen Keenan, P. Donohue, L. H. Maires. Polls to be held at No. 217 Lewis-st.

Eighth District—Inspectors: C. B. Cornell, P. Horan, Hugh Brady. Polls to be held at No. 420 3d-av.

Ninth District—Inspectors: T. O'Callaghan, Richard Banfield, A. W. Lockwood. Polls to be held at National Hall, 44th-st., near 9th-av.

By order of the General Committee of Mozart Hall.

WM. P. LEE, Chairman.

EDWARD B. HEATH, SYLVESTER E. NOLAN, Secretaries.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION IN SYDNEY.

Particulars of the Terrible Catastrophe.

The Sydney *Empire* of March 5, gives the following particulars of the nitro-glycerine explosion in that city, to which a brief reference was made some time since:

If we were to announce this morning that a large part of Bridge-street, Sydney, was a heap of ruins, we should be almost borne out by its present desolate appearance. At 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, just when the people were preparing for divine service, the stores of Messrs. MOLISON & BLACK, Bridge-street, and the stores adjacent, occupied by Messrs. A. THOMPSON & WALLACH, were blown to atoms. The explosion was as instantaneous and terrific as if several tons of gunpowder had been fired—a cloud of thick smoke and dust rose up and concealed the ruins for a short time, and when it cleared away there was disclosed such a scene of destruction as has seldom or never before been witnessed in this colony. Bricks, stone, beams, rafters, stores of various kinds, were scattered in all directions, and it is merciful that only two persons, as yet known, received injuries. The four or five stores, of which MOLISON & BLACK's was about the centre, are all more or less damaged, but the only ones utterly demolished are the two which were occupied by MOLISON & BLACK and Mr. THOMPSON. All the houses in the neighborhood were also so much shaken by the concussion as to considerably endanger them. The windows of all the houses in Bridge-street, those of the Exchange, the Colonial Secretary's offices, the large offices in New Pitt-street, the London and Chartered Bank, and other large buildings in George-street, two of the windows in the *Empire* office, and the windows of houses so far off the scene of havoc as Charlotte-place on one side and Hunter-street on the other, were smashed. Even the window-frames of many houses were literally crushed in.

Part of the *débris* at the back of the exploded stores caught fire, which was extinguished by the Insurance Fire Brigade, who were promptly on the spot with three of their powerful engines. The state of bewilderment into which the inhabitants of Bridge-street, George-street, New Pitt-street and the surrounding neighborhood was thrown into was truly alarming. The concussion was felt, and many houses were shaken to their foundations, even in distant parts of the city. A kind of terror appeared to have seized the population in the vicinity, who could not for some time comprehend what had taken place. The dense pillar of smoke indicated to persons in distant parts of the city the locality whence the frightful report proceeded, and thither flocked several thousand people to gaze on the heap of ruins and the battered state of the buildings in and about Bridge-street. The streets in the vicinity of the destroyed premises were literally paved with the *débris* of the ruins; tens of thousands of minute splinters of wood and pieces of glass, slate and other materials covered the roadway, while the whole footpath was blocked up with the heavier masses of stone and timber. The destruction of the building in which the explosion took place was so utter and complete that literally not one stone was left upon another, although the buildings were of the most massive construction. The Police were soon upon the spot, and were stationed in charge of the many stores whose windows had been demolished; those of Mr. WALLACH, Messrs. CUBITT, and READING, and WELLBANK, being immediately adjoining, suffered most. The Insurance Brigade organized themselves, with a view to rescue as much of the stock as possible, and among other things, several account books and safes were recovered. The true cause of the explosion remains a mystery, inasmuch as notwithstanding its sudden and terrific character, not the slightest smell of gunpowder was perceptible; and it was confidently stated that none had been kept on the premises.

The most feasible proposition seems to be—if the statements in circulation are reliable—that the material which caused the catastrophe was the newly invented chemical preparation called nitro-glycerine, or explosive oil, a consignment of which, recently imported from Europe, is alleged to have been stored in a cellar of the ruined premises. This substance, it appears, is an oil used for blasting purposes, and is one of the most powerful detonating materials ever invented. We are not in a position to say positively that such a material was on the premises: but the statement that such was the case was generally circulated and believed last night.

The Sydney *Herald*, of March 6, contains the following in addition:

The explosion which blew up the stores of Messrs. MOLISON & BLACK, in Bridge-street, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the city yesterday. From early in the morning until late at night the streets in the neighborhood were crowded by thousands of persons going backward and forward to satisfy their curiosity in respect to this most extraordinary and unlooked-for occurrence. Bridge-street has a very ragged and desolate appearance; there is, perhaps, scarcely a whole pane of glass in any of the houses, while many of the sashes, frames, doors and other wood work in the front of the premises are so much broken as to need to be replaced. The high houses occupied by Messrs. CUBITT, METCALF & Co., RHASON, and the vacant house lately occupied by ZUCCANI & Co., are covered with *débris*, some of the wood having been shivered into the most minute splinters, and there are also large pieces of wood which have been lifted on to them. Immense force must have operated to throw these beams to such an elevation at a considerable distance away from the ruins. The houses on the opposite side of the street look as dingy and disorderly in aspect as their faded and battered opponents.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," but the "good" arising out of this disastrous occurrence is surely at the minimum, and what little benefit may be derivable will be monopolized by the window-menders. The glaziers' hammers might be heard tapping nimbly against the broken glass at all hands during yesterday, and the workmen will have to ply their calling very briskly for some days before all the damage shall have been repaired. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood which were closed were broken both back and front, and it may therefore be supposed that the ventilation in many cases is in excess of what, now that the nights are getting chilly, must be agreeable. Business in Bridge-street has been put a stop to, and it is probable that a week or more will elapse before all the premises resume their wonted cheerfulness and activity. A fruiterer's shop, opposite the office of Messrs. MOLISON & BLACK's, has been regularly smashed in, and the front, which now hangs together in an unsightly manner, will have to be taken down. The iron grating over the cellars of the premises destroyed was hurled across the road with tremendous force, and knocked some holes in the iron front of the Sugar Company's offices. At Mr. STREET's, the watchmaker's, considerable damage was done; the shutters were suddenly shaken down, and some of the stock near the window was irreparably injured. The large block of buildings at the corner, used as offices, has a great number of windows, and nearly all the panes are broken, giving to the place a dismal air. The store lately occupied by Mr. WALLACH has not yet been taken down, but the chances are that if the overhanging and tottering masses of masonry are left much longer they will fall by their own weight. There are a number of cracks visible in the wall of the premises on the west side, occupied by MASON & Co. Many houses in the neighborhood were greatly shaken, insomuch that in some instances we have heard of furniture having been upset, and such things as bottles and other small articles displaced. As to the ruins themselves, the stones, wood, lead, &c., which formed the stores, are jumbled together in a state of utter confusion. A great deal of the timber has been so split up that it will not be available for rebuilding or other useful purposes. It is not likely that the greasy wool in the stores will be very much injured, or that the white lead has been damaged. Nothing, however, has yet been done to extricate the goods or to clear away the rubbish. Messrs. MOLISON & BLACK's iron safe, containing the books and valuable papers of the firm, was got out yesterday afternoon, and its contents were found to be uninjured. As to the origin of the explosion, nothing definite is yet known, and little more can be said further than what has already been reported. The general impression which prevailed is, that the explosion was in some way or other occasioned by the liquid called nitro-glycerine, but in what manner is as yet matter of mere conjecture. Two cases of this substance were imported per the *Ramsey*, and, as we are informed, were placed in the Queen's stores, in the Custom-house, on the 19th of February, and they remained there until the 28th. These cases were marked M over 356, and M over 363, the words "blasting oil" being also written on them. Yesterday morning, Mr. WINCKLER, to whom the cases were consigned, pointed out to the Inspector-General of Police, where he thought they might be found. Capt. MCLERIE thereupon directed a number of laborers to search for the cases, which they accordingly did, but no traces of them could be found. It is said that the oil was contained in glass bottles, most, if not all, of which were in one of the wooden cases, the other case containing instruments to be used in its application. It has not been ascertained whether there are any samples of nitro-glycerine in Sydney, but if there are, it might be well that the oil should be subjected to chemical analysis, in order that precise information may be obtained as to its peculiar properties.

FIRE IN CALIFORNIA.

One Half of Virginia City in Ruins—The Cause and Particulars of the Fire.

Dispatch to the Alta California.

VIRGINIA CITY, Sunday, June 17—1 P. M.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the old Fountain Head restaurant, on B-street, extending to A-street, thence to D-street, including the Newman House, corner of A and Sutton-avenue, the Virginia Hotel, on A-street, engine house, on B-street, Long's Buildings, B-street, Mallet's store, B-street, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s old building, C-street, the Barnum restaurant, C-street, the stone buildings on C-street, and all the buildings, with one or two exceptions, on both sides of A, B, C and D streets and Sutton-avenue, up to the Post-office and Ford's buildings, which escaped. No lives were lost as known. About 100 wood, brick and stone buildings and contents have been destroyed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

VIRGINIA CITY, Sunday, June 17, 7 P. M.

The fire extended north, on C-street, to HAMPTON & OGDEN's fire-proof store, which, resisting the flames, saved the Music Hall adjoining. In ANTION, DISCALSO & Co.'s building, over $40,000 worth of flour, &c., was destroyed. FRIEDENBERG & Co.'s loss, next door, was very large. Scarcely anything was saved of the contents of any building burnt. PAUL & Co.'s was the only fire-proof building; it was surrounded by fire, but it resisted the heat; it has been opened and all was found safe. WELLS, FARGO & Co's building was destroyed by neglecting to close the iron doors connecting it with MALLET's building. The fire was stopped at BLACK's boot-store, on C-street, midway between Union-street and Sutton-avenue.

The wind changed several times during the few hours of the fire, thereby baffling the efforts of the firemen, who, headed by our excellent Chief, B. C. WILLIAMS, really did wonders in their attempts to check the conflagration. Many of the old landmarks of 1860 were destroyed; JOHNNY NEWMAN's "Old Stone" saloon, BRYAN's stone octagon house, ATWILL's old mining agency building, RIDLEY's old stone hotel, and many others, are all gone. The only fire-bell of the city lies amid the ruins, after briefly sounding its own knell, as the engine-house was the second building on fire. The fire was the work of incendiaries, without doubt.

Engine No. 1, whose house was destroyed, was found to be injured by some imp of rascality, the hose cut, &c. While the fire was raging, attempts were made to fire Mock's Merchant's Exchange Hotel, Lynch's Saloon, Taylor's Building, Medan's Building, containing the Post-office, the County, Tax, Recorder's and Treasurer's offices. CASEY & CROSIER's liquor-store was saved by tearing down awnings, porches, &c. The Post-office is in operation, as usual.

Death of Col. William Allen Parham.

From the Petersburgh Index, July 7.

We regret to hear of the death of this brave soldier and worthy gentleman on Monday last, at Warrentown, N. C. Col. PARHAM entered the service as First Lieutenant of the Sussex Sharpshooters, subsequently Company A, of the Forty-first Virginia Infantry. Having been ordered to Norfolk he was soon assigned to duty as Provost-Marshal of that city, and discharged the duties of that post with conspicuous effectiveness, moderation and good sense. At the reorganization of the army in May, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, the lamented CHAMBLISS being its Colonel. In this capacity he served in the McClellan campaign around Richmond, receiving at Malvern Hill a terrible wound in his right side, which, for a long time it was thought would prove fatal. Shortly after this engagement he was promoted to the Colonelcy, in consequence of the transfer of Col. CHAMBLISS to the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, and returning to his command immediately before the battle of Second Manassas, he participated in that fight and in all the marches and battles of that campaign to Sharpsburgh, where he was again slightly wounded. In the gallant defence of Crampton Gap, where for several hours a few hundred Confederates barred the passage of twenty-fold their number, Col. PARHAM commanded Mahone's Brigade, Gen. M. being absent, wounded. Suffering still from the wound of Malvern Hill, Col. PARHAM was compelled to return home for the Winter, but at the breaking out of hostilities in the Spring, was again at his post, participating in the great victory of Chancellorsville. But it was now apparent that his restoration to perfect health was hopeless, and he was assigned to duty at Weldon as Provost-Marshal, and given command of the line of the Blackwater, in which position he continued until the surrender. Since that time he had been variously employed, but his health had never recovered, and his death was distinctly traceable to the ball that shattered his side on the 1st of July, 1862. He was a generous, brave, high-spirited gentleman, a good citizen, a faithful soldier, and an honest man. Peace to his ashes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor. No. 1 Park-place.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid by the undersigned on the apprehension and delivery of each of the following men at this office, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, they being deserters from the Regular Army of the United States, and every person harboring either of the said deserters will be proceeded against according to the articles of war: PETER QUINN, age 33, height 5 feet 10 inches, complexion ruddy, eyes blue, hair brown, born in Ireland, occupation soldier. CHARLES H. WOOD, age 16, height 5 feet 7 inches, complexion sallow, eyes gray, hair dark, born in Louisiana, occupation farmer. WM. T. WOOD, age 18, height 5 feet 2¾ inches, complexion ruddy, eyes blue, hair brown, born in England, occupation school-teacher. HENRY HARDING, age 32, height 5 feet 10 inches, complexion fair, eyes hazel, hair dark, born in England, occupation farmer. JOHN MULLER, age 35, height 5 feet 5½ inches, complexion dark, eyes gray, hair dark, born in Germany, occupation cook. JOHN M. JACKSON, age 23, height 5 feet 10 inches, complexion dark, eyes gray, hair dark, born in Indiana, occupation soldier. JAMES PHILIPS, age 23, height 5 feet 3 inches, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair brown, born in Holland, occupation laborer. THOMAS TURNBULL, age 24, height 5 feet 4¾ inches, complexion ruddy, eyes blue, hair brown, born in New-York, occupation laborer. WM. J. BLACKER, age 22, height 5 feet 8 inches, complexion fair, eyes gray, hair dark, born in New-York, occupation soldier. JOHN WILLIAMS, age 20, height 5 feet 8¾ inches, complexion fair, eyes gray, hair brown, born in New-York, occupation boatman. ROBERT GRAHAM, age 22, height 5 feet 7 inches, complexion fair, eyes hazel, hair brown, born in Scotland, occupation laborer. JAMES RILEY, age 22, height 5 feet 8¼ inches, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair brown, born in New-York, occupation laborer. (Signed) W. E. PRINCE, Major U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer. NEW-YORK CITY, No. 206 Broadway, July 11, 1866.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says: "I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation." Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York. EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING MACHINE, with valuable improvements. Makes the elastic stitch, and is the best machine for all kinds of family sewing, with Demorest's improved Treadle, Hemmer, Oil-can, Clamp, Extra Needles, &c., with full directions that any child can understand, all complete, for only $25. Warranted to give satisfaction. EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, 473 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SAMUEL COCKSHAW has been discharged from our employment and henceforth has no connection with our business as manager or otherwise. He has no authority to act for our firm in any capacity. PALMER & CO., Printing Ink Manufacturers, No. 327 Pearl-st. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

TIMBER.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A TRACT of timber, or would furnish a mill and saw on shares or by the thousand. Address M. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. 800 FOR SALE At very low prices. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, Near Bleecker-st.

$300,000 WORTH OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.—Notwithstanding the advance in gold, we continue to sell at our old prices. We offer the largest and best selection of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., to be found in the City. All goods guaranteed as represented and delivered free. H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 38th-st., corner of 8th-av.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also second-hand top buggy in good order, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.—Kubach's Fire Alarm Telegraph, patented June 26, 1866, for stores, factories, vessels, dwellings, barns, &c., warranted to give an alarm one minute after the breaking out of a fire. Simple in construction, requires no attention after once put up; costs but little more than an ordinary door-bell. State and county rights on liberal terms. Call or address KUBACH & CLAY, Tontine Branch Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West sts., New-York, between 3 and 6 P.M., Room No. 37.

$1,000—PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE business man, with $1,000 cash, to join the patentee in manufacturing a simple and small article of extensive and general applicability, yielding large profits. Address, with real name, JAMES HANLEY, No. 12 6th-av., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A SMALL wholesale business, and extensive acquaintance among the fancy goods, tailors' trimmings and leather finding trade, desires to connect his business with either of the above, with a view to mutual advantage. Address C. F., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID NEWSPAPER AND JOB office for sale, situated on the Hudson River, doing a large business; circulation large, and jobbing facilities first-class; a rare chance for an enterprising man. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, N. Y.—A FIRST-class millinery establishment, doing a good business. For particulars apply to M. G. HALL, No. 369 Broadway, New-York, or to Messrs. VAIL & ELTING, Yonkers.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,000, WHO desires to join a person with an equal amount in starting a highly profitable business, may address B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

PORTLAND RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The General Committee of one hundred members will meet daily at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, until further notice. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. S. B. CHITTENDEN.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr. } Secretaries.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 12,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE W——, 39.—WAS SORRY TO LEAVE town without seeing you. Give me your Post-office address through *Times*. I miss you. LOU.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS, NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, Agents for the lines of steamers from Havre to New-York.
A register kept of Americans in Paris.
Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

EXCHANGE OF N. C. BONDS.

STATE OF N. C., TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 27, 1866.

Under the authority of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified June 16, 1866, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of November, 1866, for the exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, for certificates of stock and other interests held by the State in various corporations. The principal of these are stocks in the following companies:

North Carolina Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co.	682,500
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	1,066,000
Western N. C. Railroad Co.	1,418,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.	350,000

Second bonds secured by mortgages on the entire property of the following corporations:

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Co.	$2,000,000
Western (Coalfield) Railroad Co.	600,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co.	181,164 88

The interest acquired by the purchaser of the stock of any corporation will not be greater than that of the holders of the like amount of the general stock of the same corporation.

The stocks belonging to the Literary Fund, e. g. the stock in the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Companies, and in various banks, are not included in this advertisement.

Bids at less than the par value of the stocks or other interests will not be entertained. Any premium realized will be applied in payment of past due coupons of the bonds delivered in exchange.

Copies of the law authorizing the exchange and more detailed lists of the stocks, &c., will be forwarded by the undersigned to applicants.

It is made my duty to accept those terms deemed most advantageous to the State and the option of rejecting any or all bids is reserved.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 NEW AQUEDUCT STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of "New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 581, Laws of 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

WANTED,
BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD BONDS.
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD, 2d mortgage bonds.
CITY OF COVINGTON, (Ky.) 6 per cent. mort. bonds.
All classes of uncurrent securities bought and sold by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., No. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, have completed the valuation of the lots owned by the Company, and which they now offer for sale upon the following terms, viz.: Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and ninety-five per cent. in the stock of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick, at its par value.

For example: A lot on which the valuation is placed at $2,000, the purchaser will pay five per cent. in cash $100 00
And nineteen shares of the stock for the balance, being 1,900 00
Total $2,000 00

Upon these terms, those desiring to locate at Brunswick may obtain property at low cost, while the surrender of the stock for cancellation secures to the Company full and satisfactory prices.

Sales will be made from this office and by the resident director and agent, CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Esq., at Brunswick, Ga. By order of the Board.
W. C. WEED, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 BROADWAY, July 9, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 62 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, paying 10 per cent. dividends, Belt Railroad, and other City Railroad and Stock Bonds; also choice insurance Stocks, all at low rates, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

$2,500 WANTED ON IMPROVED real estate, amply secured by mortgage. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

LOST OR MISLAID—$1,000, 7 3-10, NO. 7,100, second series. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same. If found, a suitable reward will be paid on return to C. S. SLOANE & CO, No. 46 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109⅜	109½	June, 7-30	103⅞	104
Coupon, '81	109⅜	109½	July, 7-30	103⅞	104
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104⅞	105	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	106½	106¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
10-40 Registered	98¼	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110	110½
10-40 Coupon	98¼	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108½
Curr'cy Certifics	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¼	106¾
Gold	149¼	149½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	103⅞	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106

HENRY C. HARDY, JOHN GARNETT GUTHREY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HARDY & GUTHREY, BANKERS: STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Have removed from 72 Beaver, to 62 Wall-st., First Floor, New York, where they will be pleased to receive orders for the purchase and sale of the various issues of NATIONAL AND STATE BONDS, RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES: GOLD AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
Collections made upon accessible points in the South, and elsewhere.
AUTHORIZED REFERENCE:
Moses Taylor, Esq., President, Benj. Cartwright, Esq., Cashier. } National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY, July 9, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF JERSEY CITY WAR BONDS.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 16th inst. at the office of the Comptroller, City Hall, for the sale to them of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
WM. CLARKE, F. F. C. YOUNG, T. R. BENWELL, CHAS. H. O'NIELL, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (7.30) seven and three-tenths coupons, payable July 15, inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—14 SHARES OF PAPER MILL stock in the State of South Carolina, and 128 acres of land situated in Pennsylvania near the oil regions, or would exchange for South Carolina or Georgia State bonds or City of Charleston or Augusta bonds. Apply to JAS. LILLER, No. 11 College-place, New-York, or JOSH. G. THORPE, Graniteville, S. C.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS,

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st. CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the business of the year, ending June 30, 1866, be declared, and that certificates be issued to customers entitled thereto, on and after August 15th prox.; also that SIX PER CENT. interest on all the outstanding scrip of the Company be paid on and after August 15; and a cash dividend to Stockholders of TEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 11, all free of Government tax.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 11, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax: payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.

The interest is passed to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK July 11, 1866.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 10, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 9.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIEL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present Deposits $3,000,000
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th instant.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Street Commissioner, at his office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, until TUESDAY, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at eleven o'clock A. M., for plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of an aerial bridge at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The span of Broadway between the curbs is forty-six feet. The span of Fulton-street between the curbs is twenty-five feet. The said bridge to be fourteen feet wide, not less than sixteen feet high at the underside, and the steps leading thereto to be five feet wide. All the materials for the said bridge to be of iron, except the platform, which will be of hard wood. The work to be made light and durable, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Any further information in relation to the above, and blank proposals for the same, may be obtained at the office of the Street Commissioner. No bids will be considered exceeding the amount of the appropriation, viz., fifteen thousand dollars.

A diagram showing the position in which the bridge is to be placed may be seen at this office.

The Street Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids that are not for the interest of the City.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:
1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $3,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on TUESDAY, July 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,160 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
8 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
1 case Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SONS, Brokers, No. 130 Pearl-st.; or at the office of the Auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.
Black walnut bedroom suites, enameled do., do.
Black walnut and oak extension tables.
Bedding of all descriptions, crockery, glassware, &c.; also oil-paintings and engravings, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 13,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Rosewood pianos, mirrors, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak marble-top parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., &c.
A lot of new reticules and traveling bags.
Fifty good parlor and cooking stoves will be sold at 10½ A. M.
Also a good two-seat top wagon. Also Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 12 M., the following articles, viz.:
5,275 feet new leading and suction leather hose, with and without couplings.
6 lots second-hand leading and suction leather hose without couplings.
70 barrels tallow, 4 bales hogs' hair, a lot of cooking utensils, tools, &c. EDW. HOOKER,
Terms as usual. Act. Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 12, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 North River:
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
1,400 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *May Stetson*, from Palermo.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:
First—Both sides of Thirtieth-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.
Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK. 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said list will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*
And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, NO. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 12th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.
NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.
All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.
GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor Seventh District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE COMMITTE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT will meet on THURSDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., Room No. 16, City Hall. Parties having business before the Committee will please appear without further notice.
MILNER IMLAY, JOHN STACOM, MICHAEL HALLORAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of July, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of August, 1866.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 18th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866. SAMUEL SAUNDERS, ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
j25-law6mTh*

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS AND SUNDOWNS at half price at L. BINN'S immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Bonnets at $5, worth $12; Straw Bonnets $1 each, worth $3; children's hats, $1; Turbins, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND well educated Protestant, as lady's maid; has a knowledge of hair-dressing; or would act as nursery governess to young children; good testimonials. Apply for two or three days at No. 128 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant middle-aged woman as good plain cook in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing; is an excellent bread maker, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 13 Trinity-place, rear of Trinity Church.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE widow lady, American, a situation as housekeeper for a widower or a family of two persons, in or out of the City; first-class reference given. Address Mrs. H. TAYLOR, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in the City or country, as waitress and to assist in chamberwork in a private family; honest and trustworthy in every respect; unexceptionable reference. Apply or address No. 124 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a respectable and well-recommended German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse; no objections to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Presbyterian Scotch woman; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Address No. 132 8th-st., (in the rear,) Clinton-place, Room No. 19; for the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INdustrious girl, for chambermaid and waitress, or to do cooking; best of City references given. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., near 6th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant meat and pastry cook, who understands French cooking, soups, game, &c., in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; is a good cook and baker; no objection to help in washing and ironing; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, as general servant, or cook and laundress, by a competent young woman, with a boy six years old, at low wages. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; is fond of the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WET NURSE'S SITUATION WANTED—By a very healthy, respectable young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper, matron in a public institution or care of invalid. Apply at No. 153 West 18th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF GOOD EDUcation and manners would like to obtain a position in a family, residing permanently in the country, as housekeeper, nursery governess, seamstress or companion; to a family about to travel this is an excellent opportunity of securing the services of an agreeable and very useful person; terms reasonable and references unexceptionable. Address Mrs. R. MORGAN, Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR a waitress and chambermaid who has lived with her some time, proving competent and faithful. Inquire, for three days, at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; has best of reference from his last employer; reason of leaving in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address J. C., at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a colored single man, who thoroughly understands the business; has long experience in the care of horses; can give the best of references. Address W. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; would take care of a horse; can milk and make himself useful; best of recommendations. Address W. S., Box No. 2.7 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, to take care of horses and work in garden; can milk, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good references; moderate wages. Address F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman; can give the best of City references for capability and honesty. Call or address R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. Will be promptly attended to; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; married, without incumbrance; if required, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to country; good references given. Address H. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has been three years in his last place; the best of reference if required. Address W. T. D., No. 232 3d-av., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a respectable colored man, (single,) who understands the care of horses; can give good City references; no objection to City or country. Call or address NICHOLS, No. 328 W st 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant as coachman and gardener; has ten years reference from last employer; will work for moderate wages. Please call on or address AUGUST, No. 81 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German, thoroughly competent for his duties; is an excellent hand over horses, a careful driver; also a good plain gardener; willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; he understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT) a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good references. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, active, strictly sober, honest and attentive man; lived 15 years in last place. Address T. NOBLE, harnessmaker, No. 4½ Amity-st., for J. C.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN A SITuation as coachman, &c.; is a good gardener and milker; if required, 7 years' references from big country places. Address R. C., Box 204 *Times* Office, three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER AND strictly honest young man, as bartender or assistant; best of reference. Address BARTENDER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Noom No. 7, for two days.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER having a few hours spare time in the evening and all day on Saturday, is desirous of finding employment for the same. Address S. S., Box No. 3,539 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE NUMber of smart, competent girls of all nations and professions, for private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts. Girls who understand their business in every station of household work will find it to their advantage to call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's, where they can be supplied with first-class situations at highest wages, in the City and country.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER FOR a gentleman's place, three miles from Astoria, L. I.; must understand something about the work to be done in a grapery and greenhouse; to such a person fair wages will be paid and steady employment given; one from 17 to 19 years old preferred. Call at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., this day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—SIX FARM HANDS; ALSO FOUR laborers and two boys for a brick yard at good wages and found, a short distance in the country. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK; also a young man having some knowledge of the business. Those having good City references may apply, after 12 o'clock, at No. 118 Bleecker-st., corner Wooster-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, of good disposition, to attend an invalid lady, and willing to go in the country for the Summer. Such a one, with satisfactory references, may address Box No. 2,350 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN A fur warehouse. One acquainted with the business may address by letter, inclosing references, Box No. 4,350 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, AN intelligent lad of 13 years of age, as errand boy; one who resides with his parents. Address Box No. 2,655 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM; also, a gardener and a young man to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER. Inquire at SWEENY'S Hotel, Chatham-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A HEALTHY AND EXPERIENCED wet nurse. Apply with satisfactory references at No. 620 Grand-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man writing a good hand, quick and correct at figures. Address, with references and salary expected, Box No. 2,245 Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, and house-workers.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO has some experience at case, to assist in making up. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM KNOWN AS SOMMER & FISCHER, No. 46 Beekman-st., carrying on dealing, manufacturing and importing homeopathic goods, having dissolved July 9, 1866, the new firm will sign. WM. SOMMER & CO.

IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED THAT the subscriber had retired from business, he would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that such is not the case, and that he still continues fresco painting and decorating. Orders received at No. 469 6th-av. and No. 746 Broadway, (corner Astor-place,) Room No. 5, third floor. C. OTTO FICHT, Artist.

ASTROLOGY.

A. G. DUBOIS, M. D., REGULAR PHYSICIAN and professor of midwifery; thirty-five years' successful practice; relief guaranteed at once; remedials $1 to $5. Mme. D. will receive ladies. Office No. 38 3d-av.

NO. 165 BOWERY, MME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,325	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,320	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,200	(Building).

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, July 14.
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 21.
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, July 28.
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power..........2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.
Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14.
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28.
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
EUROPE..........LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..........Saturday, Aug. 4.
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18.
FLORIDE.....Capt..........Saturday, Sept. 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine..........$80
Steerage, with superior fare..........40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 14, at 7 o'clock. This early hour is on account of the state of the tide on the bar. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock, or they may sleep on board Friday night.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........July 14
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY..........July 18
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........July 21
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........July 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
ALLEPPO..........WEDNESDAY, July 18.
MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B., VIA EASTPORT.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
RAPIDAN,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
Will leave for the above ports on FRIDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. E. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line, Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 263 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A SCHOONER, OF ABOUT 70 tons capacity. Dock foot of 38th-st., North River.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to ——, Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, ——, New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 28, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails SATURDAY, July 14, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 14, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—THE lower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line of steamers will leave on and after THURSDAY, 12th inst. as follows: the SLEEPY HOLLOW, for Peekskill, will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M., touching at 34th-st. at 4; stopping at Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Grassy Point; returning leaves Peekskill at 6:30 A. M., touching as above. The SUNNYSIDE, for Sing Sing, will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 4:45 P. M., stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown; returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., stopping as above. The SUNNYSIDE will also make an excursion trip to Sing Sing daily, leaving Chambers-st. at 9:30 A. M., touching at 34th-st. at 9:45; stopping at her usual stations, and returning to Chambers-st. at 4 P. M. Freight received at the company's dock, foot of Chambers-st. daily until 5 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—Fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Tuesday, 10, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 10, at 6¼ A. M.
Wednesday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 11, at 6¼ A. M.
Thursday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 12, at 6¼ A. M.
Friday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Saturday, 14, at 4½ P. M.	Saturday, 14, at 7 A. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 535 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH. Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, July 8,	9 A.M.	Sunday, July 8,	3½ P.M.
Sunday, 8,	6¼ P.M.	Monday, 9,	6 A.M.
Monday, 9,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, 10,	6¼ A.M.
Tuesday, 10,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, 11,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday, 11,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, 12,	6¾ A.M.
Thursday, 12,	3½ P.M.		

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester..........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1¾ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM EXCURSION AMONG THE ICEBERGS.
The steamship COMMERCE, under charge of Capt. J. W. DODGE, will leave Boston on the 25th inst., for an
EXCURSION TO LABRADOR,
touching at Sydney, C. B., St. Johns, N. F., and other places of interest, meeting, most probably, the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, and returning by way of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
This excursion, being the thirteenth which Capt. Dodge has made to this locality, will afford one of the most healthy and pleasant ways of spending the month of August. The splendid shooting and fishing, the delightful scenery, the salubrious air and cool climate, the safety from cholera and other epidemics, all combine to render the excursion an extremely attractive one.
Good accommodations and attendance will be provided for passengers of either sex. Cabin passage, covering all expenses, $250. As the steamer will sail promptly on the 25th, places should be secured at once. For particulars address J. W. DODGE, Hampton Falls, N. H., or FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., No. 4 Commerce-street, Boston.
Tickets to be obtained of F. SNOW & CO.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH,	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING,
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. —Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSIONS—CROSSETT'S GROVE—The favorite steamboats CHICOPEE and HENRY SMITH, the barges ANNA and WILLIAM ROBERTS, and other groves' boats and barges such as desired. No. 382 West-st., near Christopher.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

TO LET.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE, WITH EVERY requisite for housekeeping, for sale at a sacrifice. The first floor and basements of a two-story house, in a desirable part of Williamsburgh, and now occupied by a small, genteel family, will be let at $18 per month. Address PREVOST, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—THOSE WELL-LIGHTED and well-ventilated offices at No. 72 Beaver-st., recently occupied by us, will be let separately or together, with or without desks, at a low price. Apply to HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 62 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT RYE, FOUR MINutes' walk from the depot, with barn, carriage-house and cottage for coachman; if desired, a good cow and the fowls can go with the place. For further particulars, inquire of LEWIS B. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

STORE TO LET IN CHATHAM-ST., NO. 102, for grocery or dining saloon. Buildings and lofts in other parts of the City. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20 horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 103 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, ROOMS FURnished newly and comfortably, at No. 149 East 9th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., among the hills of Berkshire County, the APPLETON ESTATE, containing 75 acres of wood, meadow and arable land, beautifully located within the windings of the Housatonic, and bounded entirely by the river and road. It is in the immediate vicinity of many fine residences, and possesses rare attractions as a site for a first-class country seat. The outbuildings are new; the house is old and of little value. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM containing 85 acres, in the town of East Hampton, L. I., on the bay, about four miles from Sag Harbor, having a shore front of about ¾ mile, one half under cultivation, balance wood; on the premises a house containing 8 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, cupola, about 300 feet from the water, elevated about 30 feet, having a fine view of the bay and harbor; also barn, carriage-house, wood and ice house, hennery, &c. This is the pleasantest Summer residence on Long Island, either for private residence, hotel or boarding-house; bathing, sailing, gunning, fishing and claming on your own premises. A line of steamers leave Pier No. 43 East River, New-York, every evening for Sag Harbor. This property will be sold cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for good Brooklyn property. Photograph views and all information given by applying to A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Conn., about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy, and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmer's house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound, and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Branford is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A MOST DESIRAble place, consisting of a fine house of eleven apartments, with modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, henneries, dry cellar, &c.; six acres of land highly cultivated, including large garden, with great variety of choicest fruit trees in bearing; plenty of shade and ornamental trees, lawn, &c.; one of the most complete, healthy and attractive places, within one hour of New-York and a few minutes of steam and horse cars; will be sold for $16,000, part remaining on mortgage, and offered solely on account of owner going South. Furniture, horse, carriage, cows, &c., &c., will also be sold. Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York; KING & BOND, Newark; or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Westport, Conn.; a very pleasant house; situated on the hill near the Episcopal Church, containing 12 rooms, with piazza; French windows, marble mantles; good well and cistern water; barn, carriage-house, &c.; about an acre of land with the house, with fruit and ornamental trees; more land can be had if wanted; price $4,000. Apply to WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Central National Bank, corner Broadway and Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to J. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NINE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st.; also, Nos. 21, 23 and 27 9th-av., the last a very desirable corner store. The above property rents for $8,500, is located in the Ninth Ward, in the vicinity of the great Gansevoort Market, covering about 30 acres of land. The property is rapidly improving in value, and is a most desirable investment for capitalists. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 233 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE A SUMMER OR WINTER residence, with or without the furniture, one of the most beautiful and complete country seats in the United States, known as "Kathleen Villa," the property of Barney Williams, Esq., situate at Bath, Long Island, 15 minutes by rail from Greenwood. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—IMMEDIATE POSsession—a first-class stone-front high-stoop three-story house, in South Oxford-street, fitted with every convenience and in excellent order. The owner, leaving the city, will sell either with or without furniture, at a great sacrifice. W. W. COLBRON, No. 918 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A VERY DESIRAble residence for sale, with two to twelve acres land, carriage-house, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; near churches and excellent schools; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply at office DALTON KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 569 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone houses, on East 50th-st., new and complete; also, three do. on Lexington-av., two on East 51st-st., one on 2d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. N. B.—If you want to purchase or rent, you will find my office, No. 758 3d-av., the place. JAMES ROWE.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stooped dwelling No. 13 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for sale, including billiard-table, carpets, chandeliers, pictures and engravings, all new; possession immediately. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED —The country seat of the late J. B. Herrick, on the Hunter's Point road, Westchester County, 3½ miles from the Central Park. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 113 Liberty-st. Rent $5,000 per annum.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LARGE LOT OF ground, situated on the East side of 5th-av., 28½ feet south of 54th-st.; size 30 feet front and rear, and 125 feet deep, with a right of way over the corner lot for a stable. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, above 24th-st.

AT DARIEN, CONN.—A COUNTRY PLACE, 16 acres, (4 acres wood and lawn;) good buildings, fruit, fine crops, two Morgan horses, carriages, cows, crops, and furniture complete. Price $10,000. A bargain. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM sorrels, 16 hands; one team browns, trot in 2:40; two fine large single or saddle horses; one trotter, time 2:45; one do., 2:35 to saddle. C. WITTY.
Carriage Wareroom, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HIGHLY IMproved farm of 100 acres, 40 miles on Long Island; two and a half from railroad depot, with large new building, great abundance of fruit and good water; price $5,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

SPLENDID FARMS, BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seats and attractive homes, fine buildings, choice fruit and healthy locations. Parties desiring to purchase would do well to call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway. Country property wanted.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE, IN 97th-st., west of 11th-av., with immediate possession; lot 25 by 100 feet; house two stories above the basement; stable on rear of lot; fine view of the river; price $3,000. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

CHEAP FARM ON LONG ISLAND, NEAR shore; 20 acres; house, barn; soil good; $2,850; one 130 acres; good buildings; price $7,250—40 miles from New-York. Owner at No. 207 Front-st., to-day, 2 to 3. Letter to J. S. LEWIS, Postmaster, Northport, L. I.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, AN ELEGANT four-story brown-stone 25-foot house, on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; built and finished in a superior manner, and first-class in every respect; will be sold on favorable terms if applied for soon. FISH & BLIVEN, 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, READY FOR OCcupying, in Jamaica, L. I., one hour's ride from the City Hall; 5 rooms in house; 4 acres of good land; will be sold cheap for cash or trade for improved City property. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 89 60th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FAR ROCKaway, L. I., a two-story house, &c., near the beach and bay. Apply to FRANKLIN NORTON, on the premises, or GEORGE C. NORTON, No. 160 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—FIVE TO SIX ACRES OF LAND AT Far Rockaway, fronting on beach and bay; good bathing; a party wanted to keep a tent and bathing houses on the beach. Apply to S. NORTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 216 WEST 35th-st., near 7th-av.; a first-rate location for a blacksmith or stabling purposes; also, floors to let. Apply to
McGRATH & BEAVER, No. 300 9th-av.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

SEND FOR FARM REGISTERS, OF over 1,000 farms, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, ONE IN 36th-st., New-York, three in 38th-st., two in Greene-st., six City lots, two houses in East Houston-st. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

PLEASANT COTTAGE AND STORE only $3,000; also, one at $1,500, and one at $1,000; all good places for trade; also, several cheap places from $1,500 to $5,000. Terms easy. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM WOODbridge, N. J., 70 acres, with crop, stock, &c. Price $11,500. Address S. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st., New-York.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

WANTED—A FRUIT FARM, PLEASANTLY located, near water preferred, with good improvements, within a reasonable distance of New-York. Address, with full particulars, also price, &c., C., No. 114 North Green-st., Baltimore.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,
GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

SEASIDE BOARDING AND BATHING—At West Hampton, L. I., seven miles from the railroad at Riverhead and sixty miles from New-York, I have just finished a new house for Summer seaside boarding; the rooms are commodious; the house is within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, where the bathing and fishing are unsurpassed; orchards and groves afford shade for croquet and other games; no cooler spot can be found; persons will find it desirable to bring thick clothing for morning and evening; cars leave James-slip, New-York, and South Ferry, Brooklyn, about 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and persons addressing me will be met on arrival of the trains at Riverhead.
MORT. D. HOWELL.

MASSENA SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE, N. Y.—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL at this delightful Summer resort, is now open; it is beautifully located on the banks of the Raquette River, and is within five miles of the Long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence; good fishing, bathing, &c.; the waters of the St. Regis Spring are unequaled as a remedy for all diseases of the skin, kidneys and bladder, impaired digestion, &c.; cards of analysis and guide to springs may be obtained at the General Depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or of CASWELL, MACK & CO., 5th-av. Hotel.
CROCKER & CO., Massena Springs.

SAVIN ROCK HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL Summer resort, located immediately on Long Island Sound, and four miles from New-Haven, is now open for the reception of visitors. The salt water bathing, boating, fishing and the drives are unsurpassed. Stages leave New-Haven depot. A. W. RENSHAW, Proprietor, West Haven, Conn.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT LAKE MAHOPAC.
Two or three families or single persons can obtain good board at a farm-house, pleasantly located, fronting the lake. Pure air, milk and vegetables, and pleasant rambles; wagon-house and stable attached. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE PASSAIC HOTEL, situated in Chatham, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour from New-York, having been thoroughly refitted and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of boarders. Splendid resorts for hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Apply to G. NICHOLSON, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York; or G. KENT, Proprietor, Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HUNTER, N. Y., among the Catskills. Rooms cool and pleasant, shady drives and walks in the vicinity, within a few miles of Cauterskill and Hayne's Falls, and near the famous trouting streams of the Clove. For particulars, address or call on J. W. AMERMAN, No. 90 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at a pleasant residence on the Hudson. The house is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the river, and about fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing and railroad depot. References given and required. Address ANN E., Sing Sing, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City by the railroad, 7 minutes' walk from depot; rooms large and well furnished, board good, neighborhood pleasant; 8 or 10 persons can be received at from $12 to $20 per week. Inquire of PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GENTS AND wives can be accommodated with good board at a respectable farm house, pleasantly situated in Rockland County, via Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. Refer or apply to E. K. VAN BEUREN, Park-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.; fine, healthy location on the Great South Bay, sixty miles from New-York; plenty of shooting, fishing and salt water bathing. For particulars address STRONG TERRY, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILLS, in Delaware County, on the Delhi road, 40 miles from the Hudson River. Good table, spacious house, pure air, pleasant drives, trout fishing, billiard table, baths, &c., &c. Address W. A. F., Box 170 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE BEAUTIFUL Ramapo Valley, 35 miles from City; two trains each way daily; plenty of fruit and shade; good fishing and pleasant drives. Call or address No. 28 West 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of pleasant rooms at the Windle House, Tarrytown, are now to be had. Superior table and beds, and fine locations.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms can be obtained at Cornwall, Conn., among the mountains; price $8 to $10. Address L. F. DUDLEY. Reference, Augustus Belknap, Jr., No. 77 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE FINEST LOCAtion in Orange, N. J., the second story, including two front rooms, opposite Grace Church. Apply at No. 2 South-st., or on the premises, Main-st., Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD—UNDER THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a farm-house. For particulars, address BENJAMIN PECK, Palensville, Greene Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Three or four families can obtain board at moderate rates at the Texido Mansion, Flushing, L. I.; the grounds are extensive and well shaded, with a fine view of Flushing Bay and River; it is within one hour of the City; twelve trains running daily. For particulars apply on the premises, or address
Mrs. J. FOWLER, Box No. 13 Flushing Post-office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Reopens for Summer board, by day or week, July 16; finest air, location and scenery; extensive and well-kept grounds, groves, walks and ponds; graveled roads for drives; direct access by day and night boats, Harlem and Hudson River Railroads; rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season; send for circular. Prof. S. T. FROST.

KAUTERSKILL CLOVE—IN THE VICINIty of "Catskill Mountain House," a few boarders can be accommodated (farm-house) at $8 per week. A personal interview can be had by applying at No. 156 East Warren-st., near Bond-st., South Brooklyn, or address KAUTERSKILL, care of C. C. Curtis, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining board in a real country place, where whole or part compensation can be given by teaching the piano, melodeon, or play the organ in some church; good references given. Address, for one week, at Williamsburgh, N. Y., Post-office, EUGENE THOMPSON.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small familes can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN A first-class private boarding-house can find good accommodations in a pleasant location, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens's West Point Hotel. For particulars address A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—2 large and airy rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from North Orange and a few minutes' walk from Valley Station, and surrounded with woods. Stabling accommodations. Address at once K., Box No. 3,975 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD will find good accommodations at Shark River, a short drive from Long Branch. Terms reasonable. Good fishing, bathing, and stabling. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

TWO PERSONS CAN OBTAIN BOARD in a farm-house, with large shady grounds; location healthy and convenient. Call at No. 124 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., for particulars. G. W. M.

NOW OPEN—COYTESVILLE SUMMER boarding-house; mountain air; shady; good water; $10 per week; 1½ miles from Fort Lee; steamer A. WINANTS, foot of Spring-st., 4 times a day. J. COYTE.

FIFTH AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, newly furnished, with plate, linen, &c., to let; cash security required. Address D. E. M., Box 6,810 Post-office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND GOOD board in Montgomery, Orange County. For terms address A. MOWBAY, No. 314 3d-st.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

WANTED—A FAMILY OF SMALL CHILDREN to board during the Summer; kind care and attention given. Address G. E. R., Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address A. H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR A GENtleman and wife can be accommodated on reasonable terms, in 18th-st., corner of 9th-av., over drug-store.

NO. 17 GREAT JONES-STREET.—Gentlemen can have pleasant rooms with or without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—EITHER furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, without children; possession not desired till the Fall. Address Box No. 822, New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD story of a store, suitable for a hardware agency. Address, stating location and terms, A. B. S., care of No. 249 Pearl-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL FIRST-class house between 26th and 43d sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Price not to exceed $25,000. Address E. H., Station F, New-York City.

I WILL BUY A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, convenient to New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., J. G. R., No. 24 New-st., Room No. 2.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
BRILLIANT OPENING.
OF THE
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MR. G. L. FOX'S
GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
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THE ORIGINAL FOX,
In his original character,
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The beautiful and charming danseuse,
Mr. C. K. FOX..........PANTALOON.
AND THE GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL,
replete with the most
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours, the
CAROLINA TWINS,
inseparably joined together, yet easy and graceful in their movements, pronounced by all the
GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.
Just added, a splendid specimen of a
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 5 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
and farewell performances in America of the MARVELOUS RAVELS.
THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, Four Entertainments, commencing with, for the last time but one,
YOUNG AMERICA
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
Last representation of the grand fairy pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Last night of the ballet pantomime of THE ELOPEMENT, OR THE LOST RECLAIMED. Farewell performance of the MARTINETTI BROTHERS as the THREE ATHLETES. TO-MORROW (Friday) THE GREEN MONSTER will likewise be produced. PONGO, the TRAPEZE, and GRAND BALLET.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.
ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
In order to answer the patriotic call made by the Italian Central Committee for funds, for the purpose of forwarding Italian volunteers to Gen. GARIBALDI, the Italian Artists of the combined Grand Italian Opera Companies now resident in New-York, will, under the direction of Signor MUZIO, give a short series of operatic representations, the proceeds from which to be devoted to the benefit of said cause.
The following Artists will assist in these special representations:
Prime Donne.
Mesdames Gazzaniga, Ghioni, and Tabacchi.
Prime Donne Contralte.
Mesdames Patti and De Rossi.
Primi Tenori.
Signors Massimiliani, Anastasi, Limperti, Steffani, Errani and Maccaferri.
Primi Baritoni.
Signors Bellini, Orlandini, Ardavanni, Marra, Padilla, Ypollito and Lorini.
Primi Bassi.
Signors Susini, Antonucci, Barili, Coletti and Fossati.
The Chorus and Orchestra of the combined Opera Companies have volunteered their services in these extraordinary representations.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
The Season will be limited to four Evening Performances and one Matinee, and will commence
MONDAY EVENING, July 16, at 8 P. M.,
with Verdi's grand Opera of
ERNANI.
The music and wardrobes kindly furnished by the Ghioni and Susini Opera Company.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Theatre, commencing Saturday, 14th, at 10 A. M.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE AND BURLESQUE ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS,
Numbering eighteen star performers.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE RISTORI DRAMATIC COMPANY, No. 652 Broadway, at Chickering & Sons' pianoforte establishment, second floor. Office hours from 10 till 2 o'clock. All communications relative to this administration should be addressed, as above, to J. GRAU.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

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THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Concluding with
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

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THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1866.
Fourth night at this theatre of Boucicault's celebrated drama,
THE OCTOROON. THE OCTOROON.
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Presented with new scenery and effects by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong, and a cast which for uniform excellence is believed equal to any ever given the drama.
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NEW DRESSES, AND
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Columbia, a national debutante, her first appearance on any stage....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand, King of Arragon—an arrogant, aggressive and progressive monarch of rather a speculative turn..........MR. J. C. DUNN
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INSTRUCTION.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

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MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

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TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EVERY DEpartment, or as educational correspondents throughout the country. For teachers, schools or pupils, address the American Educational Union, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

AQUATICS.

The International Rowing Match Between the Champion Oarsmen of America and England—The Result Daily Expected.

The news of the great international rowing match for the championship of the world, between James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, the representative oarsman of America, and Henry Kelly, the champion of the Thames, is now being daily and anxiously awaited on this side the Atlantic. A brief *résumé* of circumstances attendant on the making of this match, or rather matches, for there are two on the tapis, may not be uninteresting at the present time. Some months ago, Hamill, who had defeated with the greatest ease every opponent who had appeared against him in this country, issued a challenge, offering to row any man in the worldd two sculling matches for any amount, each race to be over a distance of five miles; one over a straight course, and the other over two and a half miles and return. This chal enge, after considerable correspondence and negotiation, was accepted by Henry Kelly, of London, who then held the Championship of the Thames. Hamill at once proceeded to England, and took up his quarters at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the Ex-Champion, Robert Chambers, and the renowned veteran oarsman, Harry Clasper, who have from the first taken the warmest interest in the American, reside. No time was lost in bringing matters to a definite arrangement, and in May last the following articles of agreement between the respective champion oarsmen of the old and new worlds were signed:

Articles of Agreement entered into the 12th of May, between Harry Kelley, of Putney, England, and James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, United States of America, who hereby agree to row two sculling races of five miles each in England. The place of the said races to be named by Hamill after his arrival in that country. Each race to be for the sum of £250 a side, Hamill to receive £100 as an equivalent for coming to England to row the said races. The distance in each race to be five miles, or as near so as it may be possible to arrive at, on a suitable course. The first race shall be a straight away sculler's race, as usually rowed in England. The distance in the second race to be two miles and a half round stake boats, returning to the place of starting, each man to turn his own stake-boat from left to right. The stake-boats to be moored to the satisfaction of the referee, and the stations to be tossed for by the men before starting. The men to be at the starting place in each race one hour before high water. The said races to be rowed on two days following each other during the week ending July 7, 1866, Kelley to have a clear calender month's notice of the days and course selected by Hamill. A first deposit of £250 a side has been made good this, the 12th day of May, and a sum of £50 has been paid to Hamill, being half the amount allowed for expenses for coming to England. The second deposit of £250 a side to be made good on the 25th of June, 1866, on which day the referee shall be chosen, and a further sum of £50 to be paid over to Hamill for expenses. Both races to be rowed, if possible, on a smooth course, on which point both men shall agree, and, in the event of any dispute, that question shall be submitted to the referee, whose decision shall be final, but in any case, both races shall be rowed during the week ending July 7, as above specified. The cutters to keep astern of the hindermost man. The stakes to be deposited on the day above named with the proprietor of the *Sportsman*, who shall be final stakeholder. Either party failing to comply with these conditions to forfeit all the money down.

HENRY KELLEY,
JAMES HAMILL.

Wm. H. Bray, Robert R. Wormald, } Witnesses.

Immediately after the signing of the articles, Hamill went into active training on the river Tyne, at Newcastle, which he selected as the scene of contest, under the mentorship of Chambers and Clasper, and the immediate training superintendance of his brother John Hamill and James Laughlin, who had accompanied him from Pittsburgh for this special purpose. The peculiar style of Hamill's rowing excited the wonder and astonishment of the Britishers, so entirely different is it from the orthodox stereotyped system of sculling adopted in England. Unlike the long, regular sweeping stroke of the English oarsmen, Hamill rows with a short but quick and powerful stroke, very effective in its results, but requiring almost superhuman muscular strength to maintain throughout a protracted race of five miles. That Hamill is able to do so, his repeated matches with Joshua Ward, in this country, conclusively prove. The English Sporting Press thus comments on the important contest:

"The amount of interest displayed in the progress of this marine event before long will all but equal that famed struggle in the P. R. disputed at Farnborough. Since Hamill's arrival at Newcastle, his doings both in the boat and out of it have been closely watched. Hamill is an accomplished oarsman, and the enigma lies in his style of rowing; but might it not happen that his style might eventuate in the defeat of what we maintain to be the stronghold and secret of effective and scientific pulling? July 4 will show. Hamill in America was on a level with Kelley. They have both fought and conquered. We saw Hamill in his shell craft on Monday, named the *William Blakley*, the same that Kelley defeated Chambers in. Afterward his new boat by Clasper was launched, and Hamill took a quiet pull as far as the Annie Top and back to the boat-house. He in the latter craft astonished the numerous onlookers by a smart sprint of 200 yards, during which he averaged no fewer strokes than 65 per minute. After this he tested a new pair of sculls with buttons, but we must add that he appeared to be considerably out of his common element. We understand that it is his desire to meet Kelley with oars constructed on the English principle. Hamill impressed the public much in his favor by the trial mentioned. There is much betting at 6 to 4 on Kelley".

A local journal thus describes the first meeting in Newcastle between the two champions:

"By a sort of instinctive perception they seemed almost at once to recognize each other, but all doubts were instantly dispelled by Mr. Baird, who, springing out of the vehicle, there and then introduced the two champions to each other. In a moment the friendly hand of each was held out to the other and warmly shaken, Kelley, like a true Englishman, giving Hamill a cordial welcome to Old England, in the presence and accompanied by the cheers of some scores of spectators, who, by some unaccountable means peculiar to all great occasions, were speedily on the spot. The two champions, accompanied by a select party, then adjourned up stairs to a private sitting room in Mr. Brown's comfortable and well-appointed establishment, where pledges of future friendship were reciprocated over a few bottles of the worthy host's best "pink," the genuine "Moet's" brand. Nothing could possibly be more cheering or gratifying than the kind and friendly feeling which characterized the meeting of the two redoubtable heroes in that room, which was of itself an incident which will not speedily be forgotten, even by the most casual onlooker privileged to be present on the occasion. As soon as the glasses had been filled, the two men upon whom so much interest is being centered all over England, "hob-nobbed" their glasses together, and, upstanding, they proposed each other's good health, Kelley, in a short speech, hoping that both might be in good health on the day of the races, to which Hamill cordially responded. In ordinary way the latter strictly and most pointedly refuses many kind invitations to "liquor," but this was an occasion out of the common, and one which was fairly excusable, under the circumstances, for stretching a point or so. The 'flush' of the excitement of the meeting having been got over, the two champions chatted away as though they had been old friends, concerning their forthcoming match, the chief topics of their conversation naturally turning upon such matters in connection with it as would be mutually advantageous to them both. One thing Kelley was most anxious about, and that was to secure one of Hamill's colors to take back to London with him, in order to hang it up beside his own at his well-known hostelry, 'The Bells,' at Putney—he promising to reciprocate the favor by forwarding Hamill one of his for a similar purpose."

In this City speculation has not been very heavy, owing to the general indisposition to bet against the American representative. One hundred to eighty on Kelly was the current quotation some time ago, but so numerous and heavy were the commissions sent into the market to back Hamill at those odds, that the betting speedily subsided to even, and on the Fashion Course, on Tuesday, considerable money was invested at this price. The first race, and decidedly the one on which most interest is centered, would come off on the "glorious Fourth," Hamill, with pardonable patriotism, having selected that day for the momentous contest. The following letter from Hamill's trainer to a friend in this City gives us the last news in connection with this match:

New Castle, June 23, 1866.

It is now only ten days off the race. We are all enjoying good health, Jimmy in particular. He could not possibly be in better trim for his races. He weighed at Pittsburgh before we left home 189 pounds; will weigh, on the day of the race, 154 pounds. He is at present down to his rowing weight, 154 pounds. There never was a man that worked as hard as Jimmy has worked. He had to do nearly twice the amount of work he ever did before for a race, all on account of the climate, which is very changeable—cold one day and rain the next, but we have worried through it all, after a hard struggle. Our colors are out, and are selling like hot cakes. Our prospects for winning are good. We had a trial over the course yesterday. Chambers, in his palmiest days, told me himself that he never rowed the course in less than 22 minutes on trial, and at a race 23:50, the fastest. Jimmy rowed it yesterday in 19:45. What do you think of that? And he rowed it in the boat that Chambers lost his last race with Kelly in. His new boat, built by Clasper, is a good one, and will answer for our races. The steamboat owners and captains (by-the-way, good friends of ours, held a meeting, and have arranged things so that there will be no trouble, at least, to us. You have no idea of the friends we have among the Tynesiders. They want to see Kelly beat, and are not particular who does it. We have been in conversation with Kelly, who appears quite a gentleman. He made the remark to a friend of ours, after seeing Jimmy row, "that if Hamill could row, a man can fly." So you see he is like a great many more here. He can't see Jimmy's quick stroke, but he will know better after the first race. Jimmy says he will hit the boat about 60 a minute for the *Clipper*. How are you, 58 strokes a minute for 5 miles, if necessary.) Chambers' principal backers, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Blakie and Mr. Brown, are going their pile on us. They say that Chambers is no such man as the "Little Engine," (Jimmy,) and never was. One of the men, Mr. Wilkinson, has taken £700 to £400, one bet, on Jimmy, but on the day of the race the bets will be even—perhaps odds on Jimmy. They have an idea that Jimmy cannot hold his quick stroke; but Bob Chambers says that Jim will beat Kelly, su e. He ought to be a pretty good judge. We will start for home on the same steamer we left in, if possible, (*City of New-York*,) about the 10th of July. We don't intend remaining here longer than necessary, as we are anxious to see the loved ones at home. We join in sending our respects to all friends in general.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

Pine-apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, etc.—Where they Come From, the Quantity Brought, and Where they Go to.

The market is now glutted with tropical fruits of all kinds. A visit to either one of the large markets lying upon the river will prove of interest to any-one who desires information upon the traffic carried on in foreign fruits. Piles of pine-apples, quantities of bananas, boxes of oranges and lemons, lie about the docks at those points, without regard to regularity or ownership, all awaiting transportation. The amount of money invested in this trade is immense, yet it is carried on in such a loose, detached manner as almost to preclude the possibility of arriving at any satisfactory statistics in reference to it. The men engaged in the business are not of the class one would suspect of conducting great enterprises, or of directing capital to successful results. One of the largest dealers in tropical fruits is the proprietor of a modest stand in Fulton Market, where only a few specimens of his fruit are to be seen, but under whose direction fully one-half the importations and shipments are made. He owns several vessels which are employed in this trade exclusively, and has in addition cargo upon cargo consigned to him to be disposed of. He has, as have several other dealers, accumulated a fortune in the trade, yet no one of these individuals is able to give an approximate idea of the amount of capital invested in the business, its extent, nor any statistics which the curious would like to know. From various sources we succeeded in obtaining a few facts, which we present.

Pine-apples are mostly obtained from the West India Islands. They are brought here principally by English vessels, which, at other seasons, are transformed into wreckers and coasters among the islands. Large plantations there are given up almost exclusively to the cultivation of this luscious fruit, and are produced in such quantities that it is at times almost impossible to give them away. The masters of these vagabond schooners, failing in speculations elsewhere, touch at these various ports and load with this fruit, which they purchase from the planters at from 25 to 50 cents per dozen, in gold. The few American schooners engaged in the trade have arrangements made with particular planters for their cargoes, and often take out in payment cargoes of sugar, flour, tea and rum. Large numbers of pine-apples are lost on the voyage from rot, to prevent which the schooner's crew is usually kept busy in sorting over the fruit. The loss, however, on all cargoes will average about 15 per cent. from the time it is taken on board until it is disposed of to retailers. Purchased there at 50 cents per dozen, in gold, they retail here at the present time for $15 per dozen—yet the dealers claim that but little profit is made, on account of the great number which spoil. The pine-apple season lasts from the 1st of May to the last of July. There have arrived at this port this season about fifty cargoes of this fruit, each cargo averaging about 4,500 pine-apples. From here they are shipped to all parts of the country, in such quantities as may be desired. This season the fruit has been of a good quality, and the market well supplied. Last year there was but little over half a crop, owing to a three months' drouth, and what was saved was of an inferior quality.

Bananas are obtained principally from Baracoa, at the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, and are brought here by the same vessels which bring the pine-apples, the cargo, generally embracing a quantity of each, 4,000 bunches of bananas are about the average amount brought by each schooner. This season there have been about 200,000 bunches in market. They are purchased for about half a dollar in gold per bunch, and sell here at from one to two dollars per bunch. The percentage of loss is about the same as with pineapples. Bananas are in season from March till the last of July. While many of those we receive are of natural growth the finest are cultivated expressly for this market.

Oranges and lemons are obtained from several different places, and are constantly arriving fresh. The West India Islands furnish us our Winter supply, the islands of the Mediterranean those required in Spring, while the Menton fruit fills up the interim. The largest supply of oranges and lemons is obtained from the ports of Palermo and Messina, in the Island of Sicily. They are now in season, and are usually considered the finest brought to this market. About 80 cargoes of oranges and lemons have arrived this year, averaging 6,000 boxes to the cargo. They cost, where purchased, from $1 to $2 per box, and sell here at from $4 to $6. The fruit brought early in the season requires no handling before delivery to retailers, but that arriving now has all to be sorted over. Fully 10 per cent. of all arriving during the Summer months is spoiled. Havana oranges are considered excellent, but the supply is limited. Limes come with the oranges and lemons; large quantities being disposed of in the large cities.

Cocoanuts are brought from Baracoa, Ruatan, Brazil and several other places. The supply is regular and the demand steady. All fruit vessels bring cocoanuts in greater or lesser quantities, and many are also brought in regular merchant vessels. It is impossible to approach an estimate of the quantity brought to market, in consequence of this irregularity in their arrival. The fruit schooners, however, bring hundreds of thousands of them every season. They are used principally by confectioners in the manufacture of candy, and by pastry-cooks, who use large quantities in the making of pies.

Watermelons, although not specially a tropical fruit, are brought here from the South in great numbers. There is scarcely a vessel arriving here from Charleston or Savannah at this season of the year that does not have on board hundreds of watermelons. The markets are now full of them, and hundreds of people stop at the various stands to devour huge sections of them, as they are brought out cool and refreshing from the ice-boxes. Our early melons all come from the South, and the first of the season bring from two to three dollars apiece. Large nice ones can now be had for one dollar and a half. In about a month New-Jersey will enter the field with her hundreds of acres of melons, and then all competitors must yield to her the foremost place. Jersey melons, of all kinds, are the best produced. The farmers there cultivate acres of them, and in the height of the season the market is so glutted that thousands rot at the stands, and the best may be had for a few cents. They are brought across the river by wagon-loads, and after the regular dealers are supplied, are hawked about the streets. At present, however, there are none but Southern melons for sale, and these have been in market only about two weeks. It would be as impossible to estimate the quantity of melons consumed in New-York during a season as it would be to give the number of potatoes sold. In Missouri they have a watermelon known as the "Orange melon," which we have never seen elsewhere. It is an elegant red-core melon, nearly round, of medium size and excellent flavor. The beauty of it is, that on inserting the knife gently the rind peels off in sections, like the rind of an orange, leaving all the juicy meat by itself to ornament the plate and tempt the palate.

Muskmelons and "nutmegs" are also brought from the South in the early part of the season, but later are supplied in great quantities from New-Jersey and Delaware. The prices for them vary according to the supply and demand. In the height of the season they are scarcely worth anything, while at the present time almost any sum can be obtained for nice ones.

The dealers in fruits are not confined to any specific varieties, but keep supplied with such as are in season. He who sells you Baracoa bananas or Sicily oranges to-day will to-morrow furnish you with South Carolina watermelons or Jersey peaches. The principal portion of the trade in foreign fruit is confined to half a dozen or more importers, who are also consignees for the growers. They are the middlemen, who stand between the producer and the consumer. They receive the fruit and send it off by car loads, or supply the poor peddler's basket by the shilling's worth. A word of caution to consumers may be said here. It is never safe to buy fruit of the street-peddlers. They are apt to lie around the docks and pick from the refuse such fruit as is but slightly tainted, or to purchase for a nominal price that which is verging on decay, and by mixing with wholesome-looking fruit dispose of the whole. Their fruit is generally stale, if not spoiled. Let those who want fruit go to a respectable dealer in the article who receives his supplies direct from the importers, in as good condition and as fresh as can be obtained in this market.

Fire in Vesey-street.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the top floor of the four-story building No. 45 Vesey-street, occupied by the Great American Tea Company, H. T. Gilman, proprietor, as a heating and preparing establishment. The place where the fire originated was filled with empty tea chests, matting and other combustible materials, which soon set the whole floor in a blaze. The floor below was also soon in flames, and the attention of the firemen had to be directed to the saving of the buildings adjoining. The whole building was gutted. Mr. Gilman's loss reaches some $6,000.

The basement, occupied by Peter Trainor as a syrup and cordial manufactory, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, which is covered by a policy for $4,000 in the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company.

The building owned by Geo. Harrison was valued $3,000; insured.

No. 43 Vesey-street, a three-story and extension building, was occupied on the first floor by Alexander Britten, as a liquor store, and on the second story as a dwelling, while on the extensions and the upper floors some six poor families resided. This building was badly damaged by water, probably to the amount of $1,500. Britten's loss is $1,000 on stock and furniture, and is insured for $2,000 in the Astor Fire Insurance Company. The building is owned by the Rogers Estate, and insured.

The stores Nos. 47 and 49, occupied by Steiner & Co., as tea and coffee stores, suffered by water some $500; insured.

Mr. Britten loses a box, containing some $1,000 in greenbacks and a number of valuable papers. This box was placed under the counter by a niece of his, who returned for some jewelry. Meanwhile the box disappeared, and has not yet been found.

Capt. Greer, of the Third Precinct, with his reserve and those of the adjoining precincts, were on hand, and rendered efficient service.

THE STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

The Formal Opening of the Institution—Description of the Building.

Yesterday afternoon the Commissioners of Emigration and the members of the Board of Health, accompanied by over one hundred and fifty prominent citizens, landed at Ward's Island, from the steamer *C. W. Thomas*, and proceeded to the formal opening of the new State Emigrant Hospital and State Emigrant Refuge, there just completed. The guests were received at the main entrance of the building by the Commissioners of Emigration—President G. C. Verplanck, Vice-President Wilson G. Hunt and Frederick S. Winston, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, S. Kaufman, John P. Cuming and Bernard Casserly, Esqs. After a few words of welcome from Mr. Verplnck the party proceeded to the inspection of the Institution.

THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

The building, although without any marked architectural beauty, is, nevertheless, imposing, and when the grounds round about have received the cultivation promised them, the appearance of the structure will be much enhanced, and be no less an ornament to our City suburbs on account of its simplicity. It is evident that the object in view throughout was the comfort and health of the inmates rather than expenditure or mere architectural show.

The pavilion form, so called, was that chosen for this fine institution, as the one now decided to be best adapted to hospital purposes, combining with the utmost economy of space the even greater advantages of perfect ventilation, and an ample allowance of sunlight. The area covered by the entire pile is 7,000 square yards, including the intervening courtyard and the space covered by detached buildings. The structure is of brick, the prominent points upon which the eye rests being the turrets at the angles, with cone-shape tops, surmounted by galleries, from which a magnificent view of the river up and down is seen.

That portion of the building confined to hospital purposes is composed of six parallelograms, running east and west, forming a corridor from which at right angles strike out other five containing the wards, which are ten in number—two in each of the lesser parallelograms. Each ward contains twenty-eight beds, the entire building offering, as it is now arranged, accommodations for two hundred and eighty inmates. Five hundred, however, can be lodged, if necessary, still allowing them much more comfort in allotment of space and plentiness of light and air than is to be found in any hospital otherwise constructed. In addition to the rooms immediately occupied by the emigrants, there are the auxiliary offices of Superintendent, physician, apothecary, laboratory, dining-rooms, operating rooms, museum, and a ward for the more serious cases calling for surgical treatment.

The long corridor into which the wards open run east and west, thus protecting the wards in Winter from direct contact with the north winds. This corridor will be used by the convalescent, and is to be provided with means for their amusement and instruction. The five buildings, those containing the wards, except where they meet the corridor, stand clearly apart from each other, so that sunlight and air reach each building in the same way as if they were quite detached, the north end, as before said, only excepted. The courtyards between the wards will be cultivated, and such plants and flowers grown there as will be grateful to the patients without being oppressive in their perfume.

North of the corridor building is that containing the heating apparatus, and that for ventilation, with the engine-house, kitchen, laundry, &c., &c. An engine of eight-horse power is used exclusively for the purpose of sending hot or cold air, as required, through the building. It drives an immense fan, fourteen feet in diameter, by which a current of air is created which commands the respect of all who approach, as hats are never seen to be worn in its presence. The air generated, or rather put in motion by this machine, is driven through ducts branching out underneath the entire building, and thence up hollow pillars, and by them carried into the wards, creating yesterday, when the air outside must have been at least 85° in the shade, a pleasant cool atmosphere of not over 70°. The fan makes eighty revolutions per minute, and in that space of time displaces over one hundred thousand feet of air. In the same building with the engine which drives the fan is another engine, a horizontal one of a greater horse-power, whose work will be hoisting, wringing, mangling, and such other labor of the institutions as it can be made serviceable for. For these engines there are three boilers, each of fifty horse-power, the surplus being the reserve for the heating necessary during the Winter, one only now being at work at low pressure. The heating is done through thirty-two coils of iron tubing, placed within the ducts through which the air passes from the fans; these contain in all fifty thousand feet of one-inch pipe. In the Winter, superheated steam is forced into these, and the air passing over them is thus heated on its way to the building. In Summer they are charged with cold water, doing the double work of cooling the building in hot weather and heating it in cold. The inspection of this apparatus will alone repay the visitor for his journey to the Island Institutes.

THE REFUGE.

This building, somewhat irregular in form, adjoins the main building, and is designed for the temporary accommodation of homeless emigrants, of whom it will accommodate several hundred.

Having finished the tour of the wards and the inspection of the adjoining buildings the party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Fagan, Governor of the Island, when a bounteous table was laid out and attacked with a vigor stimulated by good appetites, to which it is agreeable to know even philanthropists are occasionally liable.

Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., occupied the chair. Among those in the immediate neighborhood of the venerable president we noticed the following gentlemen: The Commissioners of Emigration before named. The following members of the Board of Health: Jackson S. Schultz, Drs. Willard Parker, John O. Stone, John Swinburne, James Crane, Thos. S. Martindale, Attorney-General of the State of New-York; Mayor Booth of Brooklyn; Drs. Harris, Lee, Carnochan, Doyle, Ceccarini; Professor Doremus and W. Wallack, Douglas Taylor, Barney Williams, Capt. Kirker, T. Robinson, John A. Kennedy, Thos. B. Tappen, W. H. Sleverns, A. A. Low, Wm. Rose, Isaac Windmuller, Henry H. Anderson, Charles S. Mill r, Esqs.; Judges B. W. Bonney and Gilbert Dean; Alderman Gedney, and others.

Having disposed of a meal of more than hygienic quantity and variety, the party was called to order by the President, who welcomed the guests in the name of the State of New-York. Mr. Verplanck then proceeded to sketch the history of the institutions raised from time to time for the benefit of the emigrant; spoke of the difficulties which had to be surmounted during all these years, and said that if they had at last arrived at a position where they could afford fit protection to those who sought these shores, thanks must be given to the underlying wisdom of the people of the State which eventually bore down all opposition. He spoke in glowing eulogy of the labors of Miss Nightingale, and with her name coupled those of Drs. Carnochan, Lee and others who had distinguished themselves in like benevolent action, concluding by proposing the health of the Governor of the State of New-York, and introducing Attorney-General John S. Martindale, who was warmly received.

Mr. Martindale spoke in a highly eloquent manner of the progress of New-York City, where he said her greatness shone most proudly in the charitable institutions, which were the boast of every American. Of Mr. Verplanck's long-life services to every good and noble purpose asking for his help he spoke long and feelingly, and concluded by thanking those present, representatives of the City of New-York, for the cordial reception they had given the name of the Governor of the State and that also given to him, his representative on the occasion.

Brief speeches having been delivered by Drs. Carnagan and Lee, "The health of the Commissioners of Health" was given and received with great applause. President Schultz replied in a few words, and was followed by Dr. Parker, Mr. Plant and others. Mr. Barney Williams being recognised, was vociferously called upon for a speech, a song, or some other token of his being really present in the flesh, whereupon he gave them "Pat Maloy," which was *encored* with even more enthusiasm than Mr. Williams could have expected on a benefit night from his especial guardians on Broadway. Short sparkling speeches followed, till the impatient whistle of the steamboat broke up the party at 8 o'clock, who left for home, giving a parting tiger for Gov. Fagan and his new hotel.

NEGRO RIOT IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

Two Policemen Assaulted and Severely Beaten by a Crowd of Colored Men and Women—Arrest of three of the Rioters.

A most desperate fight took place last evening, in the Eighth Ward, between two patrolmen and a crowd of colored men and women. It appears that Officer Augustus Briede, of Capt. Mills' force, has been stationed, while on duty, in Thompson-street, between Spring and Canal streets, and has made himself obnoxious to the more disreputable class of people who reside along his beat, by his fearless manner of carrying out the orders given him by his superior officers. So much so has this been the case that threats have frequently been made against the officer by those who had occasion to cross his path while discharging his duty. About 6:30 o'clock last evening, Officer Briede was patroling his beat, and as he passed a tenement house at Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-street, occupied by several colored families, he saw two men either quarreling or fighting. He immediately interfered to quell the disturbance, when both the belligerents turned their united attention to him. As soon as those standing near saw that an assault upon the unfortunate officer had really commenced, they were neither slow nor backward in assisting; near thirty men and women being engaged in the *melée*.

At this juncture Officer Edward Cotton heard of the row, and at once ran down to his brother officer's assistance. With this reinforcement, Officer Briede gained fresh hope, and both officers made a gallant and most determined resistance to the bewildering and furious onslaught made upon them, using their locusts with good effect, but receiving in turn several severe wounds and contusions. At length, after fighting the rioters for nearly half an hour, assistance arrived from the Station-house, and the assailants dispersed almost as rapidly as they had assembled. The Police succeeded in arresting three of the rioters, named William Henry, 23 years of age, and a waiter; George W. Banyon, 36, and a basket-maker, and Charles Manuel, a laborer, and 26 years of age. The first two named were severely clubbed during the *melée*. All three were safely locked up in the Wooster-street Station-house. It is believed by the Police that there were over a hundred persons engaged in the fight, several of whom are known as desperate characters.

Officer Briede had his head severely bruised and wounded, besides being knocked down and kicked about the body. Officer Cotton had his right arm dislocated, and received severe contusions on the body. Their wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon Freligh, of No. 128 Ninth-street, and they were sent home.

The locality where the row took place is one of the worst in the Ward, already noted for disturbances and midnight broils, and the most stringent rules are necessary to keep those persons living there in proper subjection. Capt. Mills expects to be able to make additional arrests when the two wounded officers are able to return to their duty. The three prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Dodge to-day at the Jefferson Market Court.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation and Appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools—Corporal Punishment Again—New School Edifice in Harlem.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday, President McLean in the Chair, after the reading of the minutes and of various routine communications from Ward officers, the Clerk read a note from Mr. George W. Cooper, the gentleman who on the 27th of June was by unanimous vote chosen Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools, tendering his resignation. The subject of appointing his successor was discussed at some length, and it was hoped that somebody in the Board would let drop a remark revealing the secret which was supposed to lie behind Mr. Cooper's letter; but the debate went on without yielding anything satisfactory. Commissioner Miller, after the Assistant Superintendent's resignation had been accepted, urged the immediate election of his successor, and had a name at hand to offer for the consideration of the Board; but other Commissioners were unable to see the necessity of hasty action in the premises, possibly because there was barely a quorum present. Commissioner Warren was unwilling to elect another gentleman who might resign and thus give a three-thousand dollar office the appearance of mendicancy; but Commissioner Miller assured the Board that his candidate would accept provided he were not "tampered with by the School officers of the Fifteenth Ward," and under this assurance the opponents of an immediate election receded from their position. Mr. Miller nominated Mr. Thomas Hunter, and the Board went into ballot at once, with result as follows: Thomas Hunter, 12; J. D. Robinson, 1. Mr. Cooper's note of resignation reads as follows:

New-York, July 11, 1866.

To the Board of Education, New-York City:

Gentlemen: For the honor conferred on me by your unanimous action of the 27th ult., electing me to the office of Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools, I beg to return my hearty thanks, and to assure you that so flattering an expression from you is gratefully appreciated. Circumstances, however, prevent my acceptance of the position; and happy as I should be to serve you to the best of my ability, I am positively compelled to decline it. Be pleased, therefore, gentlemen, to accept this, my resignation of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools.

With great respect, your humble servant
GEORGE W. COOPER.

Mr. Thomas Hunter, the Assistant Superintendent elect, has for the last fifteen years been the faithful and highly-prized Principal of Grammar School No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward.

After the election of Mr. Hunter, Commissioner Vance moved an addition of $250 to the annual salary of the Assistant Superintendent, and the increase was carried without objection.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Clerk of the Board read the following:

Department of Public Instruction, Superintendent's Office, July 11, 1866. }

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

I hereby respectfully recommend the removal of Jerome A. Eisenland, First Assistant of Grammar School No. 51, for violation of the By-Laws of the Board, prohibiting the infliction of corporal punishment by any teacher other than the Principal or Vice-Principal of the school.

S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

Commissioners Turner, Dupignac, Farr, Warren and West discussed the propriety of summary dismissal; but at length the communication was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

TWELFTH WARD SCHOOL.

Commissioner Vance, from the Finance Committee, reported that after having examined the lots which had been offered for a school site in One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Board purchase a site in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and that $7,000 be paid therefor, the title to be vested in the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York. On the yeas and nays on making the appropriation, Commissioner Bloomfield explained his affirmative vote by saying that since the time when he favored the sites which had been offered in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, he had examined the various sites proposed and satisfied himself of the wisdom of the Committee's selection. The resolution appropriating $7,000 for the new Twelfth-Ward school site in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, passed unanimously.

OTHER MATTERS.

Commissioner Dupignac, from the Committee on Teachers, reported in favor of appointing Mary A. J. Elder to be Principal of Primary School No. 15, Sarah Graham to be Vice-Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 12, and Arabella McSpedon to be Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 53, and the Board adopted the report.

The Committee on Buildings was instructed to ascertain whether additional accommodations may be obtained for Ward School No. 33 by elevating or enlarging the present wings of that school edifice, as recommended by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

The Local Board of the Tenth Ward having asked permission to carpet the platforms in their schoolrooms, Commissioner Turner urged the measure as one calculated to elevate the tastes of the pupils. Commissioner Vance objected, because the passage of a resolution of permission to the Tenth Ward would bring down an avalanche of petitions from other Wards, and because to carpet the 230 school platforms in the City would involve an expenditure of $23,000. Mr. Vance added that if carpets exert that refining influence in the schools of which Commissioner Turner had spoken, the Board might then set up the carpet as an educator, and appoint teachers expressly to explain its manufacture and its beauties of texture; carpets might be suspended on the walls, and indeed rosettes from carpets might be made for the children. Commissioner Warren had always been hostile to the introduction of carpets, and during his long service as a school officer he had been unable to discover any higher grade of cultivation in schools whose pupils trod on carpeting than in schools which had nothing more attractive than wooden floors. The resolution to carpet the Tenth Ward platforms was withdrawn after further discussion, and the Board adjourned.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A match for $1,000, mile and repeat, was trotted yesterday on the above course between two Staten Island horses. Hiram Woodruff drove one, the b. s. *Cremorne*, and Alec Patterson the other, *Lady Stephens*; the former going in harness and the latter to wagon. The stallion was the favorite before the start at $100 to $50, and he won the first heat very easily in 2:57¼. In the second heat Ed. Carpenter was substituted for Patterson to drive the mare, but no benefit resulted from the change, although the contest was much closer, *Cremorne* only winning by a length in 2:52½.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., July 11.—Match for $1,000, mile and repeat.

H. Woodruff named b. s. Cremorne, in harness...1 1
A. Patterson named br. m. Lady Stephens, to wagon....................2 2

Time—2:57¼; 2:52½.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Our Insurance Companies.—The following list of insurance losses by the Portland fire tells its own story:

Dirigo, Portland, $391,000; Portland Mutual, Portland, $100,000; Manufacturer's, Boston, $220,000; National, Boston, $75,000; Howard, Boston, $22,000; Eliot, Boston, $8,000; Farmers' & Mechanics', Lowell, $15,000; People's, Worcester, $36,000; Massasoit, Springfield, $70,000; Hampden, Springfield, $52,000; Ætna, Hartford, $206,000; Hartford, Hartford, $166,000; Putnam, Hartford, $85,800; Charter Oak, Hartford, $77,500; Merchants', Hartford, $20,000; North American, Hartford, $31,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $21,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $46,000; Home, New-Haven, $103,000; Home, New-York, $156,000; Metropolitan, New-York, $200,000; International, New-York, $106,000; Security, New-York, $35,000; Niagara, New-York, $90,000; Lorillard, New-York, $145,000; Relief, New-York, $50,000; Phœnix, New-York, $114,000; Adriatic, New-York, $15,000; Market, New-York, $17,000; Germania, New-York, $18,000; Continental, New-York, $43,000; Croton, New-York, $33,000; Fulton, New-York, $24,000; Albany City, New-York, $45,000; Norwich, Norwich, Conn., $22,000; Royal, London, $23,000; North American, Philadelphia, $34,000; Narragansett, Providence, $42,500; American, Providence, $22,000; Merchants', Providence, $15,000; Springfield, Mass., $117,000; North American, New-York, $65,700; City, Hartford, $20,000; Holyoke, Salem, Mass., $72,000; Arctic, New-York, $35,000; New-England, Hartford, $15,000; Harmony, New-York, $20,000; Yonkers, New-York, $25,000; Baltic, New-York, $6,700; Manhattan, New-York, $60,000; Park, New-York, $70,000; Excelsior, New-York, $10,000; Columbia, New-York, $27,000; London and Liverpool, $7,000; Lafayette, New-York, $2,000; Guardian, New-York, $5,000; Resolute New-York, $5,000; Standard, New-York, $7,000. Total, $3,575,200.

Arrest of a Pickpocket.—Officer Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Wm. Thompson, a well-known pickpocket, on a West-street car yesterday afternoon. As the officer presumed his prisoner was "working" the car he made inquiries to that effect, when George W. Sheppard, of No. 321 Broadway, discovered that he had lost $1,650 which he had carried loose in his vest pocket. Thompson was taken to the station-house and searched, when $834 52 were found in his possession, and the bills were immediately identified by Mr. Sheppard. It is supposed that the prisoner had an accomplice who after receiving his moiety of the plunder escaped. Thompson, the pickpocket, will be brought before Justice Hogan at the Tombs to-day, when he will no doubt be committed for trial.

Another Case of Infanticide.—Yesterday morning, the remains of a new-born female child were discovered, wrapped up in a cloth, in the open lot on Perry-street, near Bleecker, by a boy named George Newcomb, of No. 89 Perry-street. The Ninth Precinct Police, being duly notified, took charge of the body and summoned Coroner Gover. Dr. John Beach made a *post-mortem* examination, and found several marks of violence round the neck, giving the impression that death had been caused by strangulation. Capt. Sebring has no clue to the perpetrators of the deed, but his officers are making a vigorous search. An inquest will be held on Friday.

Boy Killed in Broadway.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a boy named George Wickliffe, 10 years of age, and residing at No. 249 Second-avenue, was riding on a truck in Broadway, near Spring-street. He jumped off and was knocked down and run over by another truck driven by W. P. Fox, and instantly killed. The body was picked up by officer Sparrow, of the Broadway Squad, and removed to the Central Office in Mulberry-street. Fox was detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

A Chemical Explosion.—About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given, but it was found to originate from an explosion of some chemical preparation in the rooms of the Star Medicinal Powder Company, No. 694 Broadway. Henry Bergen, one of the employes, was at work mixing the materials when they suddenly exploded, severely burning him about the head and face, causing no damage to the premises. Mr. Bergen was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Fifteenth Ward Police.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. A. W. Randall, Washington; G. W. Buck, Chemung; G. Ames, Chicopee; H. M. Wiggin, Massachusetts; Hon. H. A. Risley, Washington; G. H. Peirce, Dover, and J. H. Martindale, Albany, are at the Astor House. R. D. Rice, Augusta; J. M. Chambers, Louisiana; A. Porter, Georgia; J. S. Hope, Louisiana; R. R. Hunt, New-Orleans; A. Ward, Philadelphia, and A. D. Smith, Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Serious Accident.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laborer named Patrick Sutton was severely injured on his right leg and hip, by a large stone falling upon him, while at work unloading the barge *San Gabrille*. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Lamoreux, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

American Protestant Encampment.—This association will hold a grand festival at Landmann's Park to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Attempted Suicide.—A young woman named Mary E. Stevens, formerly employed as a servant in New-York, at a late hour on Tuesday night, attempted self-destruction in Grand-street, E. D., by swallowing the contents of a small vial of laudanum. The woman was taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, and received medical attendance. The poison readily yielded to the antidotes administered. The woman was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days, by Justice Dailey, on a charge of vagrancy.

Grand Larceny.—Robert Reed and Benjamin Oswald, both colored boys, were arraigned before Justice Dailey yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, in having some time since stolen a diamond ring and $42 in money from Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Bedford-avenue, E. D. The ring had been found in a jeweler's store in Fourth-street, where it was sold by the accused Reed for the sum of $5. No evidence appearing against Oswald, he was discharged. Reed was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Cholera.—Two cases of cholera were reported in Brooklyn yesterday. The first was Joseph Picola, aged 38 years, residing in Myrtle-avenue, near Yates-avenue, reported by Dr. Hutchins. The deceased was prostrated with the disease about 8 o'clock A. M., on the 10th inst., and died at 7½ o'clock the same evening. Mr. Edward Weiber, residing in Clinton-avenue, near Fulton-avenue, was taken down with cholera on Tuesday, and last evening, was lying in a precarious condition.

The Patent-Safe Game—The Operators Arrested.—Two fellows named Geo. Stephens and John Parker, were arrested by Sergt. Casler, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, on Tuesday, upon the charge of robbing Mr. Benjamin Harris, a Canadian, of $50 in gold and other coin. The accused were arrested by the Sergeant while attempting to escape. A portion of the money was recovered. The accused were committed for a hearing by Justice Cornwell.

Fatal Result of a Railroad Accident.—Frost Covert, Esq., an aged citizen of Maspeth, Queen's County, was buried from his residence yesterday, having died from the effects of injuries received by being run over by a train of cars on the Flushing Railroad, near Newtown, on Saturday night last. Mr. Covert was walking on the track at the time, and being very deaf, he was struck and fatally injured by the train before he knew of its proximity.

Foundling.—A very pretty female child, about three weeks old, was found at a late hour on Tuesday night by a colored woman, in Broadway, near Tenth-street, E. D. The little one was carefully wrapped up and asleep at the time. It was taken in charge by the Superintendent of the Poor.

Solution of the East River Mystery.—The inquest in the case of William Sander, whose body was found in the East River on Thursday morning last, has been concluded. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned. The man had evidently committed suicide.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting for the Relief of Portland People.—A meeting for the purpose of taking measures to raise funds for the relief of the people of Portland, was held at the City Hall in Jersey City, last evening. His Honor, Mayor Cleveland, presided and stated the object for which he had issued a call for a meeting, considering that it was the duty of the inhabitants of Jersey City to assist the stricken and suffering people of Portland, very many of whom had lost everything. The following named gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: His Honor, Mayor Cleveland, C. S. Gregory, Isaac I. Vanderbeck, C. H. O'Neill, F. O. Matthiesson and W. L. Dickinson. The meeting request the cashiers of the three banks to receive any subscriptions that citizens may wish to offer, and the Mayor will transmit all funds collected to the Mayor of Portland.

Hudson River Police Appointments.—The Jersey City Hudson River Police Commissioners, on Tuesday night, made the following appointments: Joseph Losey, Robert French, Henry Devlin, Diedrich Kuhn, Archibald McKaig, Wm. Daley, Joseph Carroll and Alex. Reed. The three latter were of the old force. Dr. B. A. Watson, formerly surgeon of the Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers, was elected Police Surgeon. The Department will soon appear in a new Summer uniform, similar to the one worn by the Metropolitan Police.

Died in the City Prison.—Coroner Kirsten, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a woman named Catharine Fitzgibbons, who was found lying dead in one of the cells of the City Prison yesterday morning. It appears that the deceased was arrested on Monday night on a charge preferred by her husband of continued drunkenness. A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

Evading the Revenue Law.—A young Hebrew named Philip Seymour was caught yesterday peddling cigars in Jersey City without having United States revenue stamps on the boxes. His stock, consisting of five boxes, was confiscated by the Collector, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

Alleged Revenue Fraud.

INTERESTING TRIAL AT TRENTON, N. J.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 10.

In the United States District Court, Monday, July 9, the trial of George Mountjoy, of the firm of Mountjoy & McGinniss, of Rahway, for making fraudulent returns to the United States Assessor, was resumed.

The Court called D. P. Southworth, United States Assessor for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, who had been charged with the investigation of the frauds charged in this case. It appearing by his evidence that the alleged return was made on an old form, such as was required under the law of 1862, and that the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the act of 1864, had never been used by the Assistant Assessor at Rahway; and the witness testifying that the return in evidence would not have been accepted by him, and was in no sense in compliance with the act of 1864, the Court interrupted the further progress in the case.

His Honor, Judge Field, said that this was a difficulty that had occurred to his mind from the first, and now it appearing as a fact that no return had been made, he could not charge the Jury that such a return had actually been made, and that it was for them to decide whether it was false and fraudulent or not. This difficulty arises from the fact that the Assistant Assessor, A. S. Bonney, of Rahway, N. J., to cover up his own deficiencies and to subserve his own private ends, it appearing that he was deeply interested in the return, had arranged this monthly account, at least, in a way to suit himself. The Court felt it was only proper to state this to the District-Attorney, leaving it for him to make such statement as he might deem proper under the circumstances.

Mr. Keasbey, United States District Attorney, said that this was a difficulty he had been called upon to consider at the outset of the case, and he had drawn the indictments with reference to it. He could not control the facts of the case, and if the Court considered the objection an insuperable one, he must, of course, submit. He had tried to do his duty, and in future, as in this case, where evidence of fraud was presented to the Grand Jury, he should endeavor to secure a conviction.

The Court then directed the Jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," and, under the direction of the Court, the verdict was returned.

A. Q. Keasbey, District-Attorney, for the United States; Charles T. Bonsall, David Sellers and E. Mercer Shreve for the defence.

There being no other business before the Court ready for action, the jurors were discharged until Wednesday, and the Court adjourned.

FROM FORT KEARNEY.

Gen. Sherman's Visit, Talks, Traits and Departure.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Fort Kearney, Nebraska, Wednesday, June 20, 1866. }

Not long since we had the pleasure of a visit from our great veteran soldier, Gen. Sherman. That Republican warrior came into our midst with true simplicity, having but two members of his staff as traveling companions. Every possible attention was shown him while here by Col. Carrington and his lady and by Col. Baumer, commanding the post. While here he had all of the men of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, who were with him in his Atlanta campaign, gathered at headquarters, so that he might have a little talk with him. I was present at the interview, and it was truly gratifying to see his cordial bearing toward these war-worn veterans. Said he: "Men, I am here now to talk with you. I am but as one of yourselves; let no feeling of restraint deter you from expressing yourselves as you would wish. If any of you have anything to ask, ask it; and if reasonable, it shall be granted. Whatever request you have to make, make it, and it shall be fully considered. If you have any wrongs to complain of, make them known to me, and if you have been treated unjustly I will right you." In such a way did he speak with his old companions in arms. Hearing of this kindly disposition on the part of the General, several prisoners who had, from peculiar circumstances, had more confinement than they were entitled to, took advantage thereof to communicate to him. He immediately had their cases investigated, and justice done.

I had the pleasure of enjoying the society of the General for several hours one evening. He narrated several incidents of his early life, which were very pleasing, and confirmed belief in the sympathetic feeling between him and his fellow-soldiers. It was pleasing to hear the General tell of his march to the sea; how, when he cut loose from Atlanta, none knew of his destination, neither friend or foe. False information was purposely sent to mislead the enemy—to cause them confusion and to keep them in ignorance of his real designs, the result of which we are all familiar with.

The General's experience with Queen Victoria's commercial agent at Savannah was also well related. His replies to that individual's protestations on behalf of the British Government and his general disposition of him was excellent. Truly, indeed, had Sherman been fighting the British, as well as the rebels, all through the war. Implements of war of all descriptions with British marks upon them were discovered everywhere that Sherman's forces penetrated, giving strong evidence of the false position of England toward our Republic.

The General left Fort Kearney with the good wishes and kindly wishes of all, swift speeding him onward by rail and stage to meet his friends in Omaha and those cities intended to be visited in the further east.

An Important Law Suit.—An interesting and important law case was argued at the last term of the Court of Appeals. The action was brought against the New-York Central Railroad for damages which the plaintiff sustained by the burning of his house. The house caught fire from a burning shed belonging to the Railroad Company, which was set on fire from sparks of one of their locomotives. It was claimed on the part of defendants that no case was ever known, where a man was held in damages for a fire communicated to his neighbor's property from his own, which was accidentally burned, although his property was fired through carelessness, and that every fire, if not the result of incendiarism, is from carelessness. The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to damages, inasmuch as the defendants would be liable had the fire caught from a spark of the locomotive directly, and that the intervention of the woodshed ought not to relieve them from responsibility. The plaintiff has been defeated in the lower courts, and the decision of the Court of Appeals will be looked for with interest. If the plaintiff should succeed, every sufferer by the great fire at Troy, in 1862, could recover damages, for that conflagration occurred from a spark of a locomotive setting fire to the Hudson River bridge.—*Albany Express, July 9.*

The Crops in Missouri.—In some sections of our State, this year, the condition and prospects of the crops generally never were better. The yield of wheat will be very fair, and in some districts abundant, while it is of excellent quality. The other Fall-sown grain crops are good. Hay will probably be somewhat deficient. The corn, though showing beautifully in some places, is backward, owing to the coolness and comparative dryness of the Spring weather. It has, however, a healthy look, and with the assistance of timely rains will turn out a heavy crop.—*St. Louis Republican, July 4.*

Dr. Lindsay, editor of the Florence *Journal*, is a candidate for Secretary of State of Alabama.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Steamer	Date	From	For
City of London	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Breman	July 14	New-York	Breman.
Saxonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Napoleon III.	July 14	New-York	Havre.
Scotland	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	For
Persia	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	June 30	Hamburg	New-York.
America	June 30	Bremen	New-York.
Marathon	July 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Periere	July 4	Havre	New-York.
Nova Scotian	July 5	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Allemania	July 7	Hamburg	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mail	Hours
East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair and Flavoring Extracts for Cooking Purposes."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar His Own Informer—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. Never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

July 11—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—Miss A. Fowler, Miss Jessie Fowler, England; Mrs. M. B. Juches, Boston; C. M. Nielsticker, New-York; E. C. Emanuel and lady, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Josephine Emanuel, Mobile; Mrs. Samuel Cassin and servant, Liverpool; Miss Lydia Jackson, Mrs. Jonathan Sideway, Buffalo; Maj. Kettelas, Maj. Richard Penney, New-York; Chas. Kock, New-Orleans; E. Hunt, England; Wm. Redmond, Miss Redmond, Miss Emily Redmond, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Vining, New-York; Thomas Dehon, Boston; Isidore Levi, New-Orleans; Miss Inches and servant, Boston; L. R. Redmond and lady, San Francisco; Mr. Noble, Lady and two children, New-York; Miss Clara Noble, New-York; Miss I. R. Day, New-York; Mr. J. Rubino, New-York; Mr. Charles Buchanan, Ceylon; Mrs. Ruth, Miss Ruth, child and servant, New-York; Mr. J. R. D. Shepard, Raleigh; Mr. J. Didas, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, N. J.; Capt. Boyd, wife and child, England; Mrs. McKnight and daughter, New-Jersey; Mr. James Butterworth, Philadelphia; J. W. Paine, Troy; R. B. Baregh, C. C. Seed, Alabama; Mr. R. R. Bowles, two children and servant, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. O'Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. O'Driscoll, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. L. Colgate, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Trendleton, six children and two servants, Mrs. B. G. Gaylord, G. P. Bowler, Cincinnati; Master Richd. Colgate, New-York; J. Henriquez, New-York; Miss Shaw, New-York; G. J. Shaw, New-York; N. McStea, New-Orleans; G. B. Ralster, New-York; R. McCormac, Belfast; A. D. Stockwell, Miss Sturgis, Miss Morse, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Navano, three children and servant, New-York; E. A. Taylor, Jr., Kentucky; Wm. Shaw, Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. C. Woolrich and infant, Mazatlan; Mr. Jno. and Mr. Jas. Drummond, England; Mr. E. L. Shiff, child and servant, New-Orleans; Mrs. J. R. Van Zandt and child, New-York; Mr. Manuel de Armas and servant, Cuba; Mr. Jas. Templeton, Glasgow; Miss Templeton, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Sadler, Baltimore; Wm. Woodside, Philadelphia; Jts. Woodside, Philadelphia; Chas. Gordon, Cleveland; Thos. Walton, Cleveland; Arthur Jones, Albany; Isaac Buckley, Liverpool.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Admiral H. K. Thatcher, wife, daughter and Secretary, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. F. E. Read and 2 children, F. Levhr, W. L. Bayright and wife, C. Liebman, Alfred Mott, Dr. Simpson, wife and family, Dr. N. F. Martin, Marshall Hastings, Martin Gilmore, A. B. Raynor, M. Sharp, Albert A. Levi, Heman Nichols, Joseph L. Schmidt, Mrs. Hemmen Meyer, O. Laird, Mrs. Laird, mother and 2 children, Jno. C. Olmstead, Jacob Frankel, Miss Frankel, Mrs. Samuels, Chas. Siott and wife, Mrs. Jones, A. P. Hulse, wife and infant, Mrs. Anne Winton, Mrs. Magie and infant, Robert Bunch, wife, daughter and nurse, Wm. T. Coggeshall and daughter, Mrs. Tilton, child and infant, Dr. A. H. Lee, Jr., Wm. M. Koch, wife and family, Jno. Fahendorph, Waverly Stanley, Mrs. Emily Pritchard and infant, Rev. B. Day, Geo. T. Marge and wife, Josiah Q. Baker, Rev. J. O. Winner, W. H. Smith, Thomas L. Sayer, Stephen H. Phillips, Mathew Hussey, Samuel A. Chapin, Erastus Nash and wife, Miss Maria Hussey, S. N. Bosworth, A. F. Mitchell, C. S. Corey, F. De P. Borda, J. H. McColley, Peter Haley, R. H. Hyer, wife, infant and nurse, Miss Haley, Adrian Philips, L. O. Pease, S. P. Bunch, James Brodie, Wm. Catherie, K. Kurrow, Robert Thompson, Wm. B. Southwick, Henry Wait, Wm. H. Butts, James Burrell, Peter Milliken, Thomas Evans, Wm. Talbot, Wm. Brodie, Mrs. Morrish and infant, servant of Dr. Simpson, R. S. Clay, Mrs. M. A. Julian, Walley Walley, Mrs. Annie Butler, Mme. Popier, Annie Molsen, servant of Mr. Levi, Samuel Bonnard, D. Nieman, wife and family, Mrs. Nieman and 2 daughters, Edward Pesoli, Leopold Schrappapietra, Miss Lucy Sturgis, O. Kline, Francis Garrison, J. K. Gill, Hiram A. Fisher, Sigmund Latz, Rev. Jno. Ahern, Charles Storm, wife and child, George Farley, J. C. Pascoe, Jno. Henderson, Roscoe E. Houghton, Robert W. Hamilton, Joseph Whitmore and wife, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—G. Schmidt, wife and servant, R. Gatgons, E. Sarra, F. James, wife and sister, J. Marcenes, F. Malibran, C. Maissian, A. Kiby, F. Amos, A. Bossier, O. Olmsted, B. Marting, T. J. Curtis, J. M. Mora, J. Curtelo, J. J. H. Bagot, D. Downing, J. Romero, A. F. Francke, J. Mendoza, F. Maden, A. Font, J. M. Sanches, S. Sanches, A. F. Bramoir, D. F. Mora, J. Preto, B. Hanson, J. Murray, C. Wisner, J. Belmont, A. Koppe, A. Galves, G. Rand, wife and 3 children, F. de P. Aiano, R. Romero, J. H. Garavan, B. R. Morris and child, A. R. Schanck, R. de Rueda, J. D. Silva, F. Alleran, Count Thun, Major Brosset, M. Fleming, J. Desmares, F. de Cardenas, J. Penalreide and brother, J. Navarra, F. Rolando and son, Miss Rolando, W. H. Guest, B. Browning, A. Ruiz, R. Borrilla, O. Simon, J. Vielar, E. R. Arnold, R. J. de Escalon and daughter, H. E. Stringer, E. Decker, J. S. Pedro, D. Carere, L. H. Thomas, J. Estepany, M. Aguinse, D. L. Ruiz, J. Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 39	Sun sets	7 31	Moon sets	7 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 59	Gov. Island	8 48	Hell Gate	10 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.

Steamers Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Woodruff; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

Ships Gen. McClellan, Linch, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Bella Juana, (Span.,) Ider, Barcelona, Rivera, Cardona & Co.; Victory, Briggs, Liverpool, D. Ogden.

Barks Augusta Schneider, Edwards, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; A. E. Gardner, Leavitt, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Emerto Luceano, (Ital.,) Oriscolo, Penarth Roads, C. L. Wright; Arletta, Colcord, Turks Island, R. P. Buck & Co.; Nereid, (Br.,) Morgan, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Holland, (Br.,) Perkins, St. Jago, Cuba, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Sam Sheppard, (Br.,) Furber, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.; Alliance, (Norw.,) Ferkelsen, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Yumurri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Prebster, (Br.,) Crowell, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Non Successo, (Port.,) Seanna, Lisbon, Sherman & Edye; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Huson, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Leopoldo, (Ital.,) Callero, Falmouth, Slocovich & Smith; Vittoria, (Ital.,) Larne, Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Delopes, (Br.,) Nelson, Pictou.

Schooners Thomas J. Owens, Selleck, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Elva, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera, R. E. Hutchinson; S. & B. Small, Coles, Elizabethport; Expedite, Rackett, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Dragon, (Dan.,) Simpson, St. Kitts and St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Exemplar, (Br.,) Johnson, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Village Belle, (Br.,) Doyle, St. John, N. S., J. S. Daley; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana July 7, at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. July 10, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 38, exchanged signals with schr. Ruth A. Baker, bound N.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, St. Johns, N. B., via Eastport 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans July 4, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Brig Trial, Humphrey, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ann, Johnson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Armstrong, Eastport, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, ——, Boston.

Schr. T. J. T. Il. Cooper, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Seaflower, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Newport.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Java, Tripoli, Union, El Cid, Saratoga, Albemarle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; brig Stockton, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Sheffield, from Caldera, at Boston 9th inst., had been ashore June 30, on the Shoals North Mills Breaker, Inagua, and floated off next flood tide, apparently tight. [The above is no doubt the copper ore laden bark seen ashore at Inagua by the bark Ilva, at this port.]

Mobile, July 10.—The Shippers' Warehouse in this city was burned this afternoon, with 1,000 bales of cotton. Loss, $150,000; insured.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER ST. DAVID.]

Arr. from New-York, Norma, at Falmouth; Florence, at Dardanelles; Wilhelmina and Presto, at Lizard Point.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Blumenthal, at Falmouth; Pyladus, at Stockholm.

Ladies & Gentlemen

OUT OF THE CITY,

TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO

E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,

Importer and Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

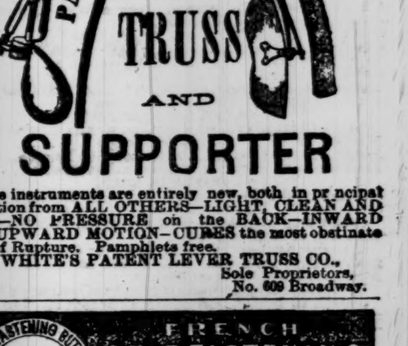
First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.

This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

RUPTURE.



AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

FRENCH SELF FASTENING BUTTONS

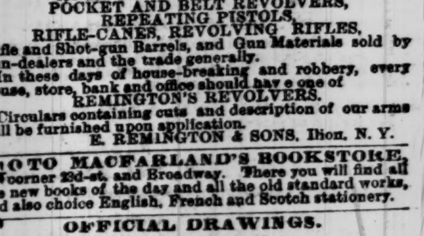
FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTON CO'Y. TRADEMARK.

(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 40c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 415 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.



MANUFACTURERS OF

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,

MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 425, July 11, 1866.
25, 38, 31, 3, 69, 73, 6, 43, 58, 9, 44, 68, 64.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 426, July 11, 1866.
2, 53, 30, 11, 8, 65, 57, 62, 5, 35, 29, 37, 39, 16.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 325, July 11, 1866.
38, 16, 45, 21, 19, 34, 23, 66, 40, 13, 60, 53, 33.

SHELBY—Class No. 326, July 11, 1866.
65, 75, 29, 77, 37, 24, 26, 28, 25, 44, 59, 62, 19, 21.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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